MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,348 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1941 [illegible] Price 15 Sen

Rangoon Raid Smashes Air Base; Quezon, Sayre Flee From Manila

British Fear Imminent Collapse of Singapore Defenses

BAGUIO SAID TAKEN

President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines and the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, Francis B. Sayer, are understood to have fled from Manila on Friday, when they realized that the occupation of the capital by the Japanese troops is inevitable in the immediate future, according to Manila radio received at undisclosed quarters.

Domei

LISBON, December 25.—The downfall of Hongkong, last British stronghold in China, will hasten the capture by Japanese forces of Singapore and Manila, Reuters news agency warned today, according to a report from London.

The news agency urged that Britain send a more powerful air force to Singapore, claiming the British outpost must be defended at all cost.

Reuters also recommended that Anglo-American strategy, now being schemed in Washington by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, be put into operation as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Netherlands circles in London declared that the easing of Japanese pressure on Singapore can be effected only with dispatch by General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, of Indian ground and air reinforcements to the Thai-Burma border to menace Japanese forces from the rear.

CLIMAX OF LUZON FIGHTING NEARS

Domei

LISBON, December 25.—American military observers have expressed their belief that the fighting on the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, has entered a decisive stage and that the climax will come within the next 72 hours, according to a Los Angeles dispatch received here today.

Whether General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of United States and Commonwealth forces in the Philippines, will be able to stop the Japanese advance will become evident within the next three days, the report said.

The summer resort of Baguio, 150 miles north of Manila and summer capital of the Philippines Commonwealth Government, has fallen to Japanese troops pushing rapidly southward toward the Philippine capital, Reuters reported from Manila today.

Japanese infantry and light tanks in the Lingayen sector on Luzon are pushing rapidly southward along the main highway toward Manila, according to a Reuters report received here today from Manila via New York.

Japanese forces which landed at Lingayen Bay on December 22 are driving for Manila in piercing spearhead offensives, Reuters reported.

Violent fighting rages on all fronts in Luzon, especially in the eastern section of the island where American forces are counter-attacking Japanese landing forces, the United States War Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Japanese aerial activities continue to be intense the communique said.

MILITARY OPERATION IN KIANGSI PROVINCE

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN KIANGSI PROVINCE, December 26.—Since this morning Japanese forces have been fiercely attacking Kaoan, the site of headquarters of the newly-organized 12th Division in Kiangsi Province.

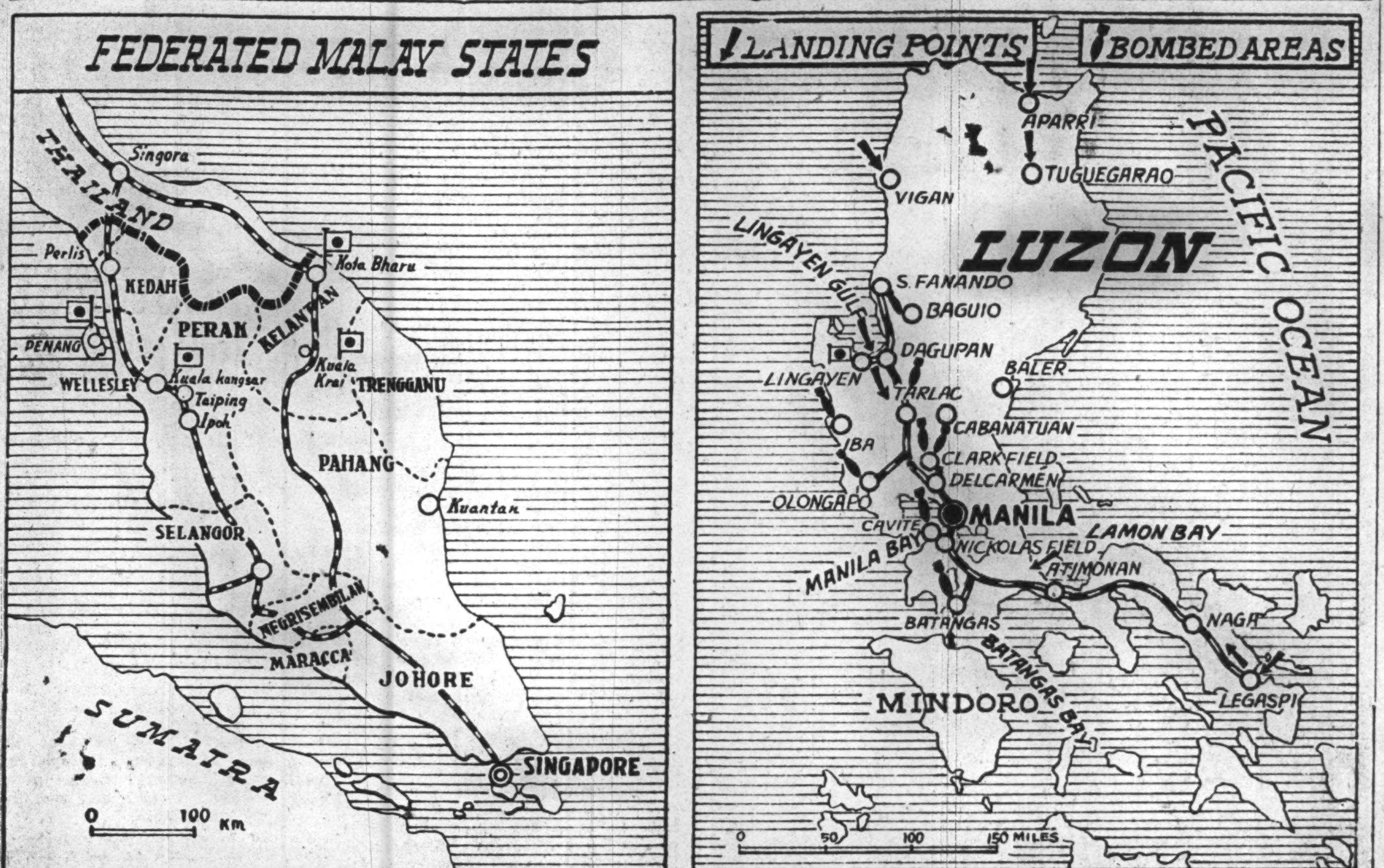
In the meantime, various Japanese units yesterday after crushing Chungking troops of the 183rd Division completely captured Fengsin, a strategic point situated west of Nanchang.

21 MERCHANTMEN SEIZED IN HONGKONG

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 26.—Simultaneously with the capitulation of Hongkong Japanese forces seized 21 merchantmen (including three large vessels), under British registration or under the flag of hostile countries.

Eyes of World Focussed Here



Hongkong has surrendered! Singapore now remains alone. The Japanese forces are hot in pursuit of the retreating British in the fighting in Malaya. Closer and closer come to Singapore the steel of the warrior Japanese. And in the same sphere of Japanese operations, Manila trembles in the swift approach of the Japanese Imperial Army. General Douglas MacArthur, who was only recently promoted by his lord, President Roosevelt is crying for help. He who had boasted that Manila was impregnable is packing his traveling bags. What if the whole populace of Manila and the P.I. as a whole should feel like the General does?

SIEGE OF HONGKONG RELATED BY CONSUL

British Gave Good Treatment During Internment, States Yano

COMMENTS ON SURRENDER

Opens Path for Japan and China to Cooperate—Pity Chiang Resisting Yet

Domei

HONGKONG, December 26.—Before a press conference held this morning at the Japanese Consulate-General in Hongkong, Consul-General Seiki Yano gave the following account of his 18 days' confinement since the outbreak of hostilities.

"Withdrawal of Japanese nationals from Hongkong was carried out since the asset freezing act of July 26, with a wholesale evacuation of leaders of the Japanese Resident Corporation executed on December 6. Thereafter, we prepared ourselves for war and its sequel, confinement. We finally entered the state of internment on the morning of December 8 when policemen of the Crown Colony informed us that diplomatic relations between Japan and Britain were severed and ordered us not to move from the Consulate-General. The British authorities were very kind and obliging, offering us facilities for buying daily necessities by giving us the service of a boy attached to the police.

Stayed in Basement

"The most tragic days during our confinement were the two days following the successful landing on Hongkong Island by our forces. Amid shell-fire and the smell of powder-smoke, we crowded ourselves into the basement preparing ourselves for death. Anxious over the fate of our nationals in Hongkong which had divided into three units, I asked the British authorities for permission to visit them. With permission granted, I left the Consulate-General on the morning of December 12 and proceeded to Stanley Peninsula where our nationals were living a tent-life. I was very much relieved to see that they were all safe and sound. Our relief was beyond the bounds of imagination when the announcement was made at 4:30 p.m. on December 25 to the effect that the British had surrendered.

An impressive and historic handshake was exchanged between representatives of the Japanese expeditionary forces and Japanese residents including Consul-General Yano who have been interned in the Stanley Peninsula

(Continued on Page 2)

All Tokyo Brisk Friday Morning With News Of Surrender of British Post—Hongkong

News of the surrender of Hongkong had a profound effect on Tokyo. Despite the chilly drizzle and the fog Friday morning, pulses raced, footsteps quickened and the usual morning greetings to fellowmen had no appearance of perfunctory curtness. Here and there could be seen manifestations of the people's deep feelings for the latest feat of the Imperial Forces.

The plaza in front of the Imperial Palace was a scene of huge crowds. Students, laborers, businessmen and those from all walks of life filled with gratitude for the men at the front kept up a continuous shout of Banzai.

Yasukuni Shrine from early morning saw a continuous stream of visitors. Students from girls' schools, from kindergartens, colleges and so on mixed with housewives, soldiers, aged and others to pay homage at the shrine of the fallen dead.

Sacred places throughout the city had more than their share of visitors.

Apart from pilgrimages to these consecrated places many organizations staged events to felicitate the surrender of Hongkong.

Ochanomizu and Surugadai presented a picture of marching students. About 5,000 students of the Tokyo Imperial University started on their parade at 10:30 a.m. to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace. Banzai! Banzai! shouted the 5,000 strong after paying homage at the Palace.

From all over Japan, 4,000 representatives of religious bodies gathered at the Kyoritsu Assembly Hall, Hitotsubashi, under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The 4,000 passed a resolution that all religious workers throughout the Japanese Empire should unite as one to back the Government in coping with the problems of the times.

Their work through for the day the assemblage proceeded to the Imperial Palace for worship.

Not to be outdone about 1,000 midwives and nurses had a rally at the same hall at 1 p.m. They drew up a resolution affirming their intention to shoulder some of the national burdens. After two hours and a half the women visited the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace and the Yasukuni Shrine to worship.

Meanwhile to prevent celebrations not in keeping with the spirit of the times the Tokyo Prefectural Office issued instructions under the name of the Director of the General Affairs Bureau Friday afternoon. Any celebration in gala fashion which might bespeak of levity should be refrained from.

If there should arise a need to celebrate the fall of the British stronghold the Information Board will take care of it, the announcement said.

Excited American Magazine Time Carries Toyoda's Picture on Cover as Yamamoto

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, December 24.—Erroneously presenting a portrait of Admiral Soemu Toyoda on its front cover as being that of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the Imperial Navy, an issue of the American weekly magazine Time which reached here today was the center of attention as the first American publication became available here since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Confused accounts of the war vividly reveal the general consternation which is current in the United States.

Ruefully admitting the unexpected brilliance of the activities of the Japanese Army and Naval air units, the periodical warns the American public against underestimating Japan's real strength.

Prominent also are articles dealing with amusing tales concerning alleged espionage, the arrest of Axis nationals in the United States, the calm attitude with which the Axis diplomats are facing the situation in Washington, and a report from unknown sources to the effect that Ambassador Joseph Grew and the staff of the American Embassy at Tokyo are to return to the United States by way of Russia and Alaska.

Time allegedly discloses on the other hand that the Japanese Embassy at Washington attempted to stock up with foodstuffs on the day of the outbreak of the war but that local merchants refused to accept the cheque issued by the Japanese Embassy.

The magazine goes on to say that within the first week of hostilities, the American authorities had arrested no less than 1,370 Japanese, 1,200 Germans, and 169 Italians, most of whom had been under close surveillance for at least a year. Some of them, however, may be released after taking an oath of good conduct, it is reported. The Italians are currently being interned at a penitentiary in Montana where an additional 1,000 Italians had already been placed under detention. The Germans are to be sent to Fort Lincoln in North Dakota where an additional 300 are already being accommodated.

Demonstrations against Japanese residents in America are also described. In contrast to the correct manner in which Americans in Japan are being treated, United States officials are revealed as venting their spite on the Japanese residents in a shameless manner. According to Time, more than 100 Japanese in the vicinity of Los

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HONGKONG PUSH LED BY SAKAI AND NIIMI

Army and Navy Announce Names of Co-Leaders Who Smashed British Fort

BOTH FROM HIROSHIMA

Former Linked With Umezu-Ho Agreement—Latter With F.I.C. Reinforcements

The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army forces in the Hongkong area is Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai and the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese naval forces in the same sector is Vice-Admiral Masaichi Niimi. This was announced jointly by the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters late Thursday night.

The announcement accompanied the momentous joint statement from the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters explaining the suspension of hostilities in the Hongkong sector following the surrender of the forces defending the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Thursday night's announcement disclosed for the first time that Lieutenant-General Sakai, who gained fame by the role he played in the construction of an order of stability in Inner Mongolia under Prince Teh and General Li Shou-hsin, was the leading spirit in the battle for Hongkong which has ended in the surrender of the defenders of the British possession on the Chinese continent after their show of strength put up in the early part of the 10-day onslaught on the British stronghold on the continent by refusing to consider twice Japan's advice to surrender which was inspired solely by humanitarian considerations.

Protests F.I.C. Landing

The name of Vice-Admiral Niimi recalls the magnificient achievement of the Imperial Navy in seeing that the armed forces dispatched to southern French Indo-China under the Japanese-French agreement for joint defense of French Indo-China were landed on the soil of the French colony in East Asia.

It will not be long before the full story is told of the part played by the naval forces under him in the onslaught on the major position in the line of defense for Hongkong proper which left its defenders with no alternative but to surrender.

Lieutenant-General Sakai, a native of Hiroshima Prefecture, was attached to the Army General Staff following his graduation from the Army Staff College. He established his reputa-

(Continued on Page 2)

40 Planes Downed in Dog Fight; Power Plant Destroyed

MALAY PUSH FIERCE

In large formations, the Japanese Army sky fighters swarmed over Rangoon on Christmas in the third devastating air attack on this British outpost, destroyed a power station and completely smashed the airfield besides sending down 40 enemy planes in a dog-fight while eight machines on the ground were blasted to pieces, according to an announcement by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 1:30 p.m. Friday. The communique reads:

"A large formation of the Japanese Army Air Force, made up of combat and bombing planes, conducted its third violent air attack on Rangoon on December 25 and engaged the main enemy combat planes which came up in confused formation to challenge the Japanese. A staggering blow was inflicted on the enemy.

"The results of the operation are:

"1. During the aerial fight over Rangoon, 40 enemy aircraft were downed (eight of which are unascertained) and destroyed eight on the ground.

"2. Besides completely demolishing the Rangoon air base, the Japanese planes bombed and set on fire the Rangoon power plant.

"3. We lost nine planes (one of which made a forced landing in Thailand)."

JAPANESE CARRY ON BIG PUSH

Domei

SAIGON, December 26.—According to a Singapore dispatch of the Arip News Agency, the British forces in western Malaya have desperately been trying to check the Japanese onslaught. Encountering a heavy barrage of enemy fire, the Japanese have been staging fierce attacks, it is also reported.

BRITISH PUT INDIANS IN FRONT

Characterizing as villainous the treatment accorded Indian troops by the British command at Hongkong, an officer of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters Friday exposed the disposition of the defense forces as revealed through their surrender on December 25. Emphasizing the tyranny with which Britons exploited their colonial troops, especially those of the colored races, the statement explained:

"The British forces in Hongkong comprised English, Canadians, Australians, and Indians. It is significant that the last mentioned were stationed at the very first line where the danger was greatest, followed by the Canadians in the second line, the Australians in the third line, and the English in the very last line where the least danger was involved. When the major offensive was launched by the Imperial Forces, the Indian troops suffered the greatest losses while the English officers and men, retreating quickly to the last line, managed to escape with only negligible casualties.

"One British position after another crumbled under the incessant bombardment of the Japanese forces which kept up the attack day and night. When the last of the defense strongholds, the one manned by the English themselves, was exposed to danger, they surrendered without hesitation despite the fact that further resistance would have still been possible. For the sake of their own safety, British officers apparently will not hesitate to sacrifice their allies as demonstrated in the cases of Poland, France, the famous evacuation of Dunkirk, and more recently the escape of the British forces to a refuge in Egypt while Greece and Jugoslavia were left to their fate. The British retreat from the island of Penang is still another example.

"At a time when British interests acquired through such unscrupulous means are steadily collapsing, it would be well for countries which blindly believed in the 'might' of John Bull to realize the predicament in which they have been placed and to extricate themselves from the tight spot while there is still time."

General Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Shanghai region during the early part of the China Incident, likened the final stage of the siege of Hongkong to his own siege of Nanking in an interview granted to a representative of the Asahi immediately upon hearing of the surrender of Hongkong on December 25. Commenting on the refusal of the British to accede to the second Japanese request for surrender, General Matsui recalled that he also had urged the military commander of the walled city of Nanking to surrender before the final assault out of consideration for the non-combatants within the city. Continuing, he stated:

"The British troops at Hongkong very likely refused to surrender at first in order to save their face before the Indian and Canadian troops fighting with them. But it is possible that they had received emphatic instructions from their home Government to defend the colony to the last man.

"The capture of the British colony of Hongkong will mean the emancipation of the Chinese masses who have groaned under the shackles of British imperialism for a century. True friendship between our country and China will undoubtedly be facilitated by this event.

"Now that the colony has fallen into the hands of the Imperial Japanese Forces, Chungking will have to change its way of thinking. The Chiang regime has been of the opinion that even in case of its surrender to Japan, it would eventually be restored through the continuation of British economic pressure on Japan. Such a view rested on the belief that Japan would necessarily lose the war if she rose in arms against Great Britain. Such a view has been emphatically disproved.

"Moreover it is impossible to deny that the fall of the colony will have a profound effect upon the British possessions like Singapore, India, and the islands of the Pacific which are now wavering under the threat of the Japanese offensive. This is the most vital aspect of the situation. The doom of the British colonial policy has been sealed."

FALL OF HONGKONG STUNS U.S., ALLIES

Nichi Nichi Correspondent at Buenos Aires Notes Doubt, Gloom Prevailing

The Buenos Aires correspondent of the Nichi Nichi in a radio conversation with the head office Friday morning pictured the bewilderment which was caused in the United States and its allies in the Western Hemisphere by the announcement of the surrender of the Crown colony of Hongkong to the Japanese at the end of fighting lasting only 10 days.

The bewilderment, according to the correspondent, was all the greater because the people in America and its Western Hemisphere allies had been led to believe that Hongkong was impregnable.

According to the correspondent, the fall of Hongkong, coming as it did on the heels of the defeat of the United States Pacific fleet in the Battle of Hawaii and the crippling blow sustained by the British naval forces in East Asia, is giving neutral countries, especially in South America, cause to doubt whether it is part of wisdom to place any reliance on countries whose armed forces cannot make a good account of themselves in a conflict with Japan. He noted the development of a tendency for informed opinion in neutral countries to fear the consequences of a continuance of the policy of support of the war effort of America and Great Britain.

The correspondent began by discussing the surrender of Hongkong.

Surrender Not Surprise

"The news of the fall of the Crown colony did not come as a surprise to military experts in this country and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere. These observers had long anticipated the fate which befell the colony. They know the relative strength and the striking power of Japan and America and Britain.

"The strategic effect of the fall of Hongkong will be serious. Competent observers here are agreed on the view that with Hongkong in their hands the Japanese can hope for an early fall of Singapore and Manila.

"A German-controlled newspaper, published in this country gave great prominence to the news of the fall of Hongkong. It commented that Singapore and Manila have passed under Japanese control for all practical purposes. I am sure that in making the comment, the paper reflected the views of informed opinion in neutral countries."

Asked to shed light on the attitude of President Roosevelt, Secretary Knox, Prime Minister Churchill, and other leaders of America and Britain toward the situation which has been caused by the crushing victories which have been scored by the Japanese ever since the start of hostilities, the correspondent said:

"There is nothing to show whether the leaders of America and Britain have decided that the Japanese should be allowed to have their way in the Pacific area.

Pacific Defeat Nightmare

"The defeat of the Pacific fleet has caused a considerable flurry in the United States. There is a movement, secretly being carried, to call into question the responsibility of the navy for the Hawaiian debacle. From day to day there is a noticeable increase in popular dissatisfaction with the manner in which the war is conducted by the navy. Naturally the Roosevelt Administration is coming under increased fire from the public. Where is the American navy? This is a question which is uppermost in the mind of every American today.

"Reports reaching here indicate that nothing has affected the morale of the American navy more seriously than the defeat of the Pacific fleet in the Battle of Hawaii and the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse in the Battle off the Malay Coast.

"The officers and men of the American fleet, these reports indicate, are disheartened. The preoccupation of officers seems to be how to avoid meeting the Japanese. As for the men, it seems as though they have entered into a conspiracy not to obey the orders of their superiors.

"Information on hand shows that there are many blue-jackets in the American navy who would disobey the orders of their superiors and face a firing squad rather than meet the Japanese which means sure death.

"The people in America are supposed to be aware of this condition of their navy. This is the reason why they are asking where the American fleet is.

F.D.R. Hides Losses

"The American Government makes it a point not to make public the movements of vessels. The secrecy in which it shrouds the whereabouts of the fleet is a factor working to make the people suspect that was the damage caused to the fleet was far greater than the big-wigs would make them believe it to be.

"Many Americans are coming to the conclusion that their Asiatic fleet is constantly in flight. There is so much to support this theory. Is the fleet at Manila? If so, the Americans would seem to be tempted to ask why it is not active the face of the fact that there are continuous Japanese landings on the island. They note that there are no signs of it being in the Philippines. In their inability to locate the fleet they have apparently decided that it is running away from the Japanese.

"At no time was the United States divided against itself so helplessly as it is today. There is name calling between the Government and the navy, between the Government and people, and between the navy and the people. This state of affairs cannot help affecting the attitude of neutrals toward the United States. Several Latin American nations are beginning to doubt whether it is safe to rely on America."

Discussing Manila, the Nichi Nichi correspondent told the head office:

Manila Cries for Planes

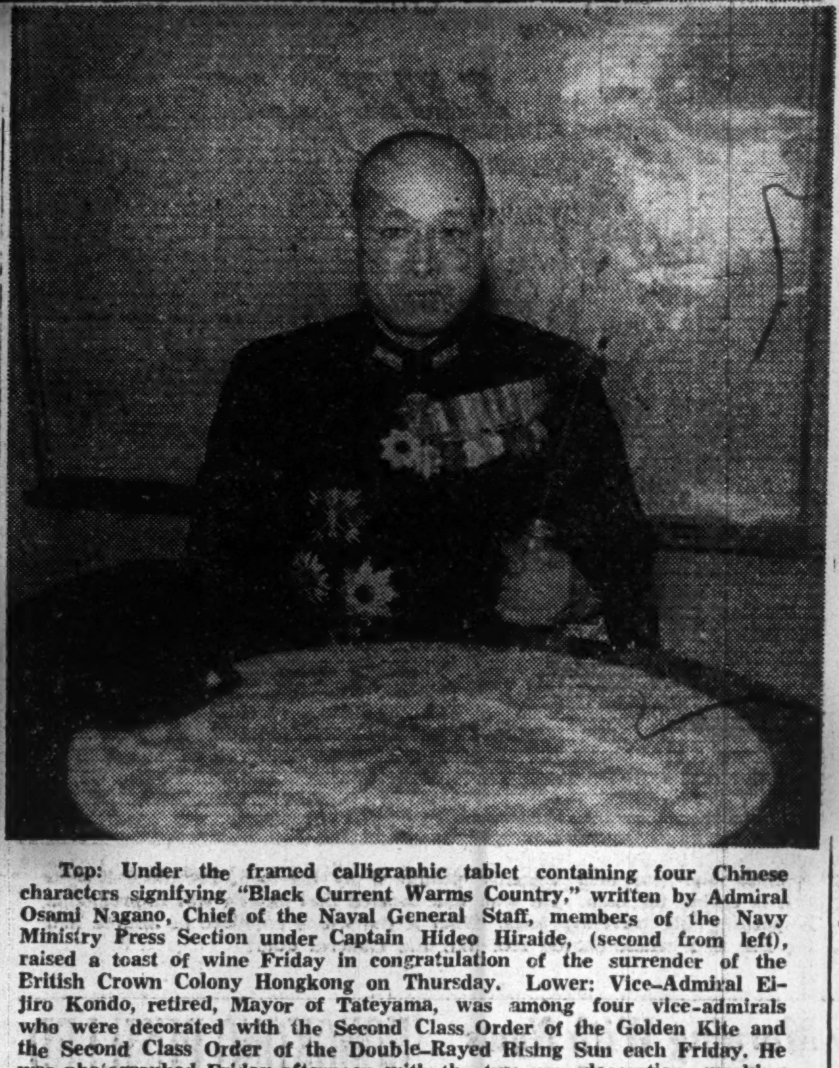
"The force defending Manila is bombarding the Washington Administration with demands for airplanes. There is a large stock of planes designed for Manila. But Washington is unwilling to risk the danger of these planes falling into Japanese hands before they reach their destination in view of the fact that Guam and Wake have been taken by the Japanese forces. Fire, caused by Japanese bombs, are raging at the landing place for planes in Manila. In all probability this is the principal reason for the reluctance of Washington to consider the demands of the defenders of the base for more planes."

Toward the end of his conversation the correspondent revealed that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are not seeing eye to eye on the momentous question of how to improve the war situation in East Asia.

"The President," said the correspondent, "proposed to Mr. Churchill that the command of the American and British armed forces in East Asia be unified. The British leader's reaction was unfavorable. He doubted whether such a proposal was practicable.

"Still on another point are the American and British leaders in dispute. The President is not willing to consider America concentrating on aiding the British war effort. He would have his country concentrate on bolstering its own defense. The fall of Hongkong would have the effect of widening the gap between the two leaders on the problems of the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia."

Navy Men Happy!



Top: Under the framed calligraphic tablet containing four Chinese characters signifying "Black Current Warms Country," written by Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, members of the Navy Ministry Press Section under Captain Hideo Hiraide, (second from left), raised a toast of wine Friday in congratulation of the surrender of the British Crown Colony Hongkong on Thursday. Lower: Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo, retired, Mayor of Tateyama, was among four vice-admirals who were decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun each Friday. He was photographed Friday afternoon with the two new decorations marking his brilliant military exploits during 1939 in connection with the China Affair. The topmost decoration on his right breast is the Order of the Golden Kite, the one below on the right is the Order of the Rising Sun, both newly awarded, and the one on the left is the Order of the Sacred Treasure, all second class.

Siege of Hongkong Related by Consul

(Continued from Page 1)

of Hongkong this morning when the former visited them with the local British authorities.

Following the conference regarding the surrender of Hongkong Island, representatives of the Japanese Army under guidance of representatives of the British Garrison forces inspected the official residence of the Governor of Hongkong, Headquarters of the British forces, and police station.

Necessary arrangements on the part of the port city have already been completed to receive the triumphal entry of the Japanese expeditionary force in the city.

Iwasaki Issues Statement

Domei

NANKING, December 26.—Explaining the significance of the fall of Hongkong, spokesman Iwasaki of the Japanese Army in China made public the following statement in the form of an interview today:

"Hongkong, base of the British imperialism in East Asia, finally fell into the Japanese hands. Since the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty in 1882, Hongkong had been known as the base of the British imperialism and anti-Japanese activities. With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, all British and American rights and interests in the Chinese continent were expelled, but Hongkong alone rejected our repeated advices to surrender and tried to resist against us. It is the historic inevitability that Britain was finally forced to give up Hongkong, which had been the base of her exploitation in China. British and American fetter in China was completely cut off now.

"China has now obtained freedom to collaborate with Japan for the realization of the new order in East Asia. It is a great pity that Chungking is still continuing resistance against Japan for she has concentrated her troops in the northeastern region of Kwangtung Province vainly trying to aid the British troops defending Hongkong.

"Chungking's prospect for the future of the Greater East Asia War was completely frustrated and the pressure of the Japanese Army in China has been brought on the enemy in various fronts in China. Therefore, we wonder on what ground Chiang Kai-shek is going to continue resistance in the future."

ROME AIR RAID SHELTERS CAN HOLD A MILLION

20,000 Private Ones Alone Can Protect 800,000 Persons

Transocean

ROME, December 17.—There are now 359 public air raid shelters in the Italian capital which are capable of accommodating a total of 250,000 persons in addition to the more than 20,000 shelters in private houses, newspapers disclosed here this morning.

These 20,000 private shelters can accommodate about 800,000 persons, they added.

Meanwhile, stringent regulations to ensure the cleanliness and the periodic disinfection of all shelters are being enforced.

Furthermore, 30 new air raid sirens have been set up in Rome. So there are now about 100 of these in the city.

MALTA RAIDED 8 TIMES

Greater Efforts Urged by Governor Dobbie

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—Eight air attacks were delivered aginst military targets in Malta during the 24 hours from Monday night until Tuesday night, according to a British communique issued at La Valetta.

Six air attacks were made during Monday night and two daylight raids occurred on Tuesday.

After the communique had been issued, Major-General Dobbie, the Governor of Malta, told the Maltese population in a radio broadcast that "The Maltese will require all their fortitude and determination and even greater efforts and sacrifices will be asked of them than they have yet been called upon to make."

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

Date ....

Nationality ....

Name ....

Address ....

HIGH DECORATIONS GRANTED AT PALACE

Noted Generals and Admirals Receive Honors in Special Ceremony

Conferment of high decorations on noted generals and admirals for their distinguished services was announced by the Government Friday and the ceremony of awarding was held at the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace on the same afternoon in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor. One general, seven lieutenant-generals, and two major-generals, and four vice-admirals received the honors. This was the first time during the China Affair that the ceremony of decoration awarding was held in the August presence of the Sovereign.

General Kenji Doihara was invested with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite. Other generals decorated are: Lieutenant-General Ichiro Shichida, the First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-General Yoshio Kamitsuki, the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun; Lieutenant-General Seiichiro Shinohara, the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-General Juichi Hada, the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-General Harukichi Hyakutake, the First Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lieutenant-General Seizai Honda, the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Lieutenant-General Seiichi Tanaka, the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite; Major-General Tsuneichi Kobayashi, the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun; and Major-General Tasuke Okada, the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

In the Navy, Vice-Admiral Eijiro Kondo was decorated with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Doubled-Rayed Rising Sun. Three others, Vice-Admiral Koreichi Kusaka, Vice-Admiral Michitaro Totsuka, and Vice-Admiral Kokichi Terada were each similarly decorated.

Vice-Admiral Kondo was commander of the Japanese Navy force going upstream on the Yangtze River in the China Affair and led his force successfully to Nanking, Kiukiang and Hankow against enemy fire. He was placed on the retired list in 1939 and is now Mayor of Tateyama.

Vice-Admiral Kusaka was commander of a Navy force in China waters during 1938. Later, he was appointed Director of the Naval Academy. Vice-Admiral Totsuka went through many important posts in the Navy Air Force. Vice-Admiral Terada was appointed commander of the Combined Naval Air Force in December, 1939.

HOME DEFENSE SERVICE TO BE MADE COMPULSORY

Britain to Make Force Comply With Military Necessities

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—Compulsory service is to be introduced for the British home defense organization, which has so far been of a voluntary character. This was made known in a White Paper issued in London yesterday.

Two weak points of the organization are to be removed in the first instance, it was stated. One is that the home defense force, which has so far been unequally distributed over the country, is to comply partly with military necessities. The other is that the training of the men of this organization was not done along uniform lines.

The home defense force is not to be increased in number but will be extended only to those parts of Great Britain where this is considered necessary.

The age limit for voluntary members was from 17 to 65 years. That for enrolled members will be from 18 to 51. The latter will have to undergo certain training.

FRENCH WORKERS PROTECT

No Loss of Wages Despite Factory Closing

Transocean

VICHY, December 17.—No loss of wages will result to French workers owing to the closing down of most French industrial enterprises from December 21 until January 4 because of the scarcity of coal, it was announced here today.

The French Government has instructed the management of all factories compelled to remain idle during this period to pay the wages of their workers for this time in full.

The resulting deficits will be paid by the Government.

Excited U.S. Magazine Uses Wrong Picture

(Continued from Page 1)

Angeles were forced to abandon their farms immediately on the outbreak of the war, while in the Norfolk district of Virginia, local authorities arbitrarily imprisoned every Japanese on sight despite any order for such action from the Federal Government.

In concluding its account, Time recounts the incident of a Filipino dashing into a police station on the day war was declared to inquire whether or not he might shoot a Japanese on sight.

Details of Hongkong Fall and Meeting Of Commanders of Both Sides Described

Asahi Service

HONGKONG, December 26.—Following is the description of the scenes that led up to the surrender of Hongkong and the conversations that took place between the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces and Sir Mark A. Young, the Governor-General and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Crown Colony.

Toward 4:30 p.m. on December 25, the Japanese first line troops launched a general advance toward the enemy position. For some reason, the British ceased firing. At 5 p.m., four British officers, each waving a white flag attached at the end of a bamboo stick, approached the Japanese forces. The parlementaire consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Ram, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. F. Steward, Flight Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Bennet and another officer. They conveyed to the Japanese forces the wish of Sir Mark A. Young to surrender. Since they possessed no procuration of the Governor-General, the Japanese first line corps contacted the main force and requested the personal appearance of the Governor-General himself as well as of Major-General Maltby at 5:30 p.m. Japan Time.

Ten minutes before the stipulated hour, Sir Mark A. Young and Major-General Maltby and four other British officers approached the Japanese forces who still maintained a fighting position. The features of the supreme commander of the besieging army and his colleagues became suddenly tense as they stood up to greet them while the features of the British officers looked equally strained under the flickering lights of the candles lit inside the Peninsular Hotel.

When the camera was directed toward the Governor-General, he unable to control his excitement, waved both hands and shouted to the men against taking his picture. Shortly afterward, the following conversation took place between the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial forces and Sir Mark A. Young.

Question: Have you instructed the whole of your army to discontinue resistance?

Answer: I have ordered the entire British forces to discontinue armed resistance at once and came here with a determination of being taken a prisoner of war.

Question: Then, I shall take it for granted that you are proposing an unconditional surrender?

Answer: Yes, it amounts to unconditional surrender.

Question: Unless the entire British army obeys your order, it is difficult for me to recognize your term as being an unconditional surrender even though you become a captive.

Answer: I shall assume all responsibilities and place myself under your command.

Thus, the desperate efforts of the British forces to maintain the last of their stronghold in East Asia ended in vain and the British influence, rooted in the Chinese Continent for a century, was completely ousted. The Governor-General and his suite and the representatives of the besieging army crossed to Hongkong again yesterday to collaborate in the preservation of peace and order in the island and to prevent possible destruction of the island's properties.

LONDONERS OBSERVE GLOOMY CHRISTMAS

Conduct Cheerless Celebration Amidst Hongkong News—Nazis Raid Dover

Domei

BERNE, December 25.—Britons celebrated a sad Christmas today as war news reaching the British capital disclosed the surrender of the British fortress at Hongkong to Japanese forces, it was learned here.

Although Christmas masses were held in war-scarred churches in London and throughout Britain, Britons sang Christmas carols without the usual spirit, apparently dismayed by the lightning Japanese victories in the Pacific which already have swept the British out of China.

Factory hands had no time to go home to their families today, for, in order to step up production of war materials, British factories were operating even on Christmas.

No Christmas Delicacies

British housewives had a hard time purchasing delicacies for the Christmas table.

Through the price control system, which has been instituted, turkey was available. No fresh vegetables or fruit could be obtained however, and there was no sign of good liquor, especially good-grade whiskey or gin.

The Germans did their share to dampen British spirits when German long-range guns today silenced a choir singing Christmas carols in a church on the Dover coast of the Channel, by forcing both singers and listeners to take cover.

Xmas Spirit Missing

Domei

LISBON, December 25.—With more bad news pouring into Washington on the situation in East Asia, the usual Christmas spirit was not seen today in the United States capital, according to reports from Washington received here today.

High Washington officials were completely occupied with developing new strategy in an attempt to check the Japanese advance in the Pacific and had to dispense with the usual Christmas celebrations, the report said.

Governor Reports Fall

Domei

LISBON, December 25.—Sir Mark Young, Governor of Hongkong, has reported to the London Ministry of Colonies that he will accept the advice of the British army and navy commander at Hongkong that further resistance against the Japanese is useless, according to a Reuter report quoting an announcement of the Ministry received here today from the British capital.

Pointing out that the Japanese have succeeded in landing large forces at several places on Hongkong, the Colonial Ministry's announcement said. British troops have been subjected to intense fire from batteries at Kowloon as well as from Japanese forces on the island, the report said.

It has been common knowledge, ever since the Japanese began operations against the stronghold, that the island would fall eventually, the announcement said.

Since the Japanese forces quickly took possession of the main reservoirs and destroyed water pipe-lines by their constant artillery barrage, the problem of maintaining a supply of drinking water became critical, the announcement asserted.

Intense Japanese bombardment also made it impossible to repair the damaged pipe-lines, the report stated.

Sir Mark's report to the Colonial Ministry stated that two days before the fall of the British stronghold in East Asia, water rations were reduced to one day's supply, it was said.

Extensive damage to military objectives was accomplished by the Japanese during their assault on Hongkong, the announcement declared.

PROFITEERING IN BRITAIN

Over 3,000 Cases of Black-Trading Investigated

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—Black-trading and profiteering have spread so alarmingly in Britain that the British Government saw itself compelled to enforce most drastic fines and punishment against all violators, according to an announcement made by British Ministry of Food Lord Woolton, in the House of Commons yesterday.

At the same time the Minister declared that 3,130 cases of black-trading and profiteering were at present being investigated.

All said cases occurred in October and the investigations so far led to convictions and fines or other punishment in 2,880 cases.

Hongkong Push Led By Sakai and Niimi

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of being the possessor of one of the best brains in the Army after the Tsunan affair in which many innocent Japanese were the victims of violence by Chinese Communist bandits. Historians are agreed that it was his tactful handling of the affair that much Japanese blood was saved in one of the most unfortunate incidents that have marred the relationships of Japan and China.

Lieutenant-General Sakai has spent the best part of his life as an Army man in China. Friends say that his experience with the Chinese people extending over the period of 20 years taught him that a good knowledge of Chinese is necessary to forge close ties of cooperation with China.

Part in Umezu-Ho Talks

Lieutenant-General Sakai is closely associated with the famous Umezu-Ho agreement which ended in a dispute occurring between Japan and China in North China in May 1935. He was the right-hand man of General Yoshijiro Umezu, then a Lieutenant-General and Commander of the garrison in Tientsin, in negotiating a settlement of the incident with General Ho Ying-chin, then War Minister of the Nanking Government. He is famed for the statement he made to General Ho in one of the meetings he held with the Chinese leader in the settlement negotiations to the effect that the eliminaion of General Chiang Kai-shek and his associations who were preying upon the Chinese mass would be in the interest of the weal of the inhabitants of East Asia. He was behind the action of General Umezu in turning down General Ho's appeals of an easing of Japan's settlement terms.

Subsequently he entered the service of the China Affairs Board, and for a time was the first director of the liaison organ of the board in Inner Mongolia. It was while he was on this job that he was instrumental in the construction of an order of stability in Inner Mongolia under Prince Teh.

Vice-Admiral Niimi, who hails from the same prefecture as Lieutenant-General Sakai, finished the course of the Navy Staff College in 1918. He was put in command of the Japanese Fleet in China waters last April, succeeding Vice-Admiral Sawamoto. Previously he held the posts of director of the Naval Staff College and chief staff officer attached to the Kure Naval Station.

Turks Ration Food

Transocean

ANKARA, December 18.—The introduction of the rationing system for certain foodstuffs, including bread, sugar and oil, is expected in the near future. It is understood that the necessary preparations are being made in the different towns of Turkey.

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EXPERTS LOOK INTO STRENGTH OF NAVY

Communications Setup Plays Important Part in Present Victories in Pacific

This is the second of the series of articles embodying opinions of naval experts on circumstances leading to Japan's victory in the Pacific warfares at the roundtable conference held under the auspices of The Japan Times and Advertiser on Monday. In this article, Captain Hideo Hiraide, spokesman of the Japanese Navy, made a very interesting statement regarding the strength of the Navy.

Vice-Admiral Arichi: Britain has many warships. The sinking of one or two of them may not affect the general situation of its navy, but the case is different with Japan. Had any of the Imperial Navy's warships been sunk, Japan's strength will be weakened very much. Responsibility of a commander of a British warship can be shirked by committing harakiri, but that of a Japanese commander is far more serious.

T-A: We should like to learn something from Rear-Admiral Hozumi on Japanese submarines.

Submarines Improved Today

Rear-Admiral Hozumi: No navy other than the Japanese Navy looks more carefully after the interest and welfare of naval technicians. Such a delicate machine as a submarine cannot be manufactured by ordinary shipbuilding experts. As you know, the famous Lieutenant Sakuma sacrificed himself with all men under him for a submarine in 1910. The undersea craft used by the Navy in those days were primitive. For instance, batteries were quickly consumed when they went under water. Through great efforts, however, submarines were improved.

T-A: How about the ordnance, Vice-Admiral Muraiyama?

Vice-Admiral Muraiyama: The field of modern warfare is very extensive. Progress of communications machines has played a great part in the present victory of the Japanese Navy. As a result of close cooperation of navymen and navy technicians, splendid communications machines were invented in Japan.

T-A: We shall be very much obliged if we can hear some thing about the cause of the defeat of the United States Navy from Captain Hiraide and Vice-Admiral Hamada.

U.S. Got Fooled

Captain Hiraide: Ill-recognition of Japan's strength on the American part is mainly responsible for the defeat of the United States Navy. That country misjudged that Japan would not be able to rise should the ratio of 5-5-3 be forced upon Japan. This misjudgment forms the basis of America's serious blunder. The study of naval strategy against Japan also is mistaken. This also is another outstanding cause of the defeat. The United States has been working under misconception that Japan will eventually surrender if economic pressure was imposed on this country.

Speak about their haughty pride! You know that when a large warship is constructed, the United States is accustomed to show it in movies and thence carry on a reckless propaganda among the people by reminding them that America has the greatest navy in the world. Newspapers and magazines also do the same. Other countries are presumably duped by these tactics. All this was a considerable illusion on the American part.

Mentions Ambassador Grew

The fundamental basis of Roosevelt's judgment is reports elicitated by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokyo. The question is from whom Ambassador Grew received information, and subsequently submitted them to Roosevelt. Ambassador Grew used to visit various social clubs and it is supposed that he must have talked with persons of very high standing in this country such as leaders of politics, economies, finance, commerce and industry, and others. I have no need to say anything about the idea of these Japanese leaders, but it is true many of them are affected considerably by the United States and and Britain engaging us in war. How these persons judged Japan's conditions are not necessary for me to say now.

At any rate, the misjudgment on the part of Roosevelt must have motivated him to keep on putting pressure on Japan, which in turn drove us engage in the present situation. To sum up, the United States leaders were working under misbelief that Japan would not stand up in arms and naturally there would be no war. This has had a great effect on the utilization of its fleet.

Describes Pearl Harbor Debacle

On the other hand, the Japanese Navy has been racking its brain how to crush the enemy strength to perfect its national defense for the last 20 years. The cause of Japan's war victory is in that its operations have utterly betrayed the enemy expectations. This is the most excellent strategy. Had no storm occurred then and no Heavenly protection followed, the Japanese Fleet would have been discovered by the enemy two or three days ago. There is another reason for the victory. This is that the entire United States Pacific Fleet was at anchor in Pearl Harbor. If the Fleet were somewhere outside the harbor, Japan might not have scored such a sweeping victory. This was Heavenly help for Japan.

Japanese Launch Attack

Another fact that must not be lost sight of in connection with the victory is that Admiral Husband Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet, and his staff officers thought little that the Japanese Fleet could and would ever achieve such a long-distance expedition. Even the Japanese did not expect that. This, however, was carried out and the result was that great victory. The attacks took place on Sunday morning. This may be one of the causes of the defeat. When American fighting men came back to their respective posts, flabbergasted at the sudden buzzing of airplane propellers, the Japanese Air Forces launched their second raid. Now in view of that defeat Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox is making an apology saying nad the attacks of the Japanese Air Forces been 30 minutes later, the United States would not have made such an abject failure. However, he does not admit the defeat of the United States Navy. Rest assured it was a surprise attack in a real sense.

I may add the Japanese Navy has been faithfully observing the famous saying of Fleet-Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo, "One gun sure of hitting marks 100 times, is better than one gun missing marks 100 times," since 20 years ago, when Japan was forced to accept the ratio of 5-5-3.

Praises Naval Technicians

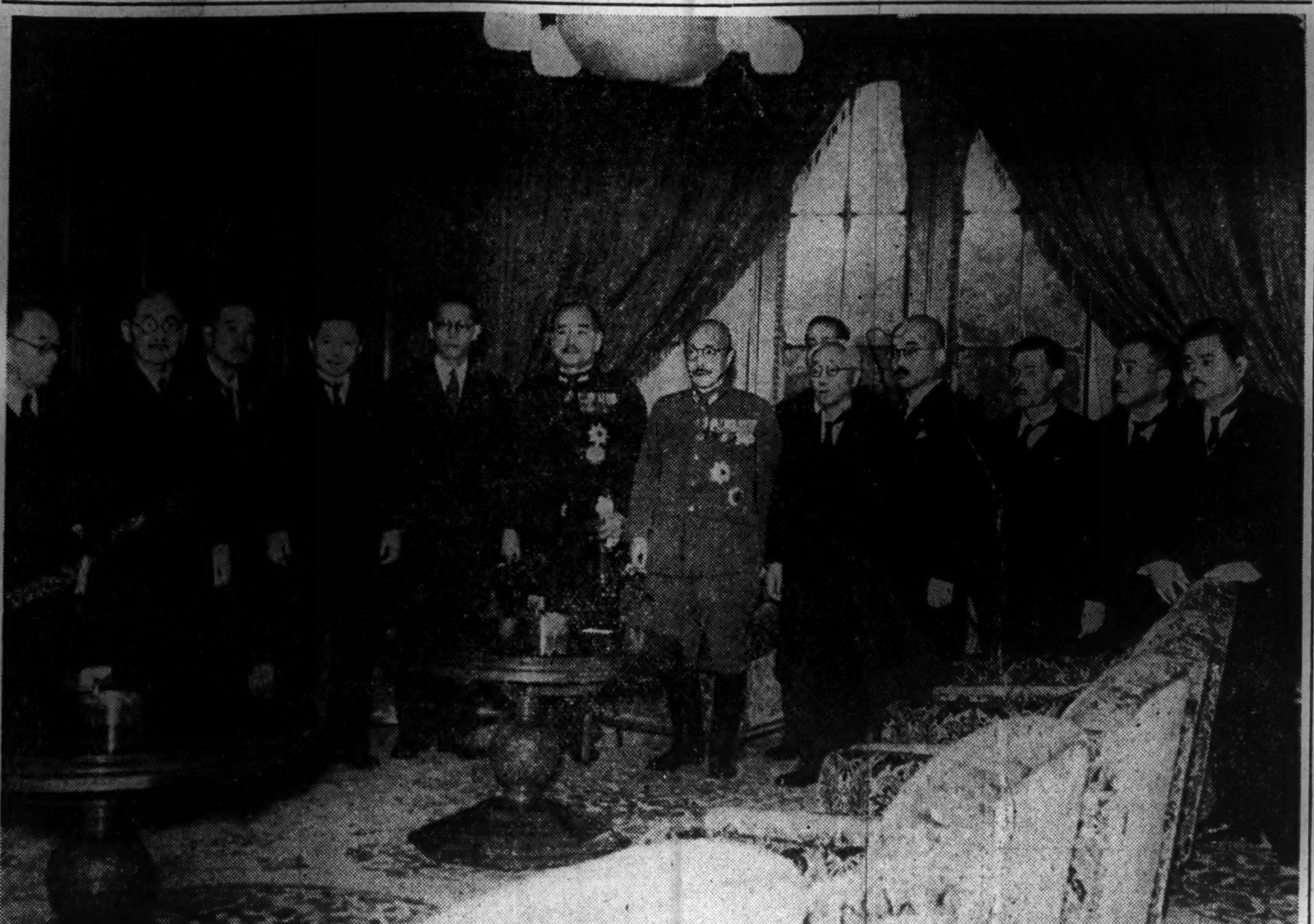
Great efforts of naval technicians have played a signal part in leading the Japanese Navy to victory. They have manufactured machines really serviceable for actual warfare. Navymen also have strived greatly how to use machines to the highest pitch of value. All this had added a great strength to the Japanese Fleet as a whole.

An influential reason for the defeat of the American Navy is the attitude and spirit of its men. Its officers are not necessarily bad, but its sailors are considerably different from the Japanese sailors in quality and many other respects. They join the navy to lead a comparatively better life. Unlike

(Continued on Page 4)

See page 4

After 79th Diet Opening Ceremony

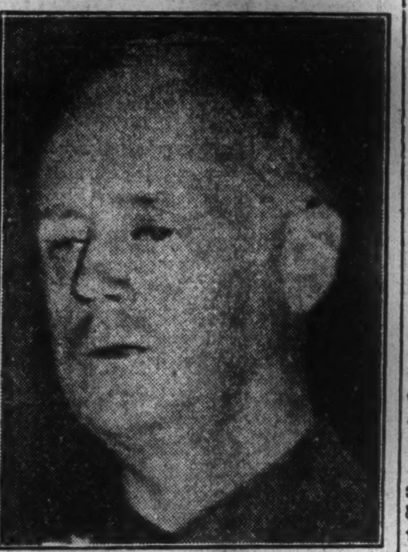


All the Cabinet Ministers posed for a photograph before newspaper cameramen in the Ministers' Lobby at the Diet building Friday after the opening ceremony for the 79th Diet session. From left to right: Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino, Foreign Minister Shigenori, Justice Minister Michio Iwamura, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Minister Without Portfolio Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Premier and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi, behind Dr. Hashida, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Railways Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

JAPAN'S VICTORY ALTERS WORLD HISTORY; ROOSEVELT RESPONSIBLE FOR CATASTROPHE

Reich Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop Says There Will Be No Peace Until Opponents of Axis Powers Are Crushed

In a special interview granted by Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in Berlin to the correspondent of the Spanish news agency E.F.E., on Wednesday, Colonel von Ribbentrop pointed out that the disastrous defeats suffered by the United States and Great Britain in the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia has brought about a complete revolution in the world political situation.



Colonel von Ribbentrop

The interview as it appeared in the Spanish newspaper Arriba is substantially as follows:

The first question of the correspondent as to how the general war situation had been influenced by Japan's entry, was answered by the Reich Foreign Minister:

"Roosevelt has now received a blow from which he will not recover so easily. In the first three days since the opening of hostilities, the Japanese have succeeded in destroying practically the entire Pacific fleet of the United States and in sinking the last modern battleships at England's disposal. In addition to these feats Japan was able to annihilate almost the entire air force which its two opponents had concentrated in East Asia. Thus our Japanese ally has gained the supremacy on the sea and in the air. The landing operations which will definitely secure the gigantic East Asiatic realm for Japan can now be carried out according to plan, without England and the United States being able to put up a strong resistance. The disastrous Anglo-American defeat in the first days of the war has brought about a complete revolution in the world political situation.

Quizzed on Japan

"Could you tell me how the present cooperation between the Axis Powers and Japan has been brought about? Had it been prepared for a long time, as Germany's enemies say, in order to attack one day the Democracies with this combination?"

"Nothing could be more false than such an assertion," the Reich Foreign Minister stated. "I shall be glad to retrace the course of events, leading to the present situation, for you. A short time after National Socialism had come into power, Germany's foreign policy was influenced in a decisive manner by its antagonism against Bolshevism. In 1933, at the request of the Fuehrer I entered into discussions with Tokyo, where I found a sympathetic attitude toward the cooperation of all order-loving states we were trying to bring about against the Bolshevist disintegration. It was only natural that Fascist Italy was pursuing the same policy.

"This community of ideas finally led to the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact. It was expressly stipulated in the Pact that any nation desiring to oppose Bolshevism could adhere to it. Thus Spain was one of the first states to sign the Anti-Comintern Pact. Germany then endeavored to make England join the bloc of order-loving countries. When I became Ambassador to London in 1936, I called it one of the first aims of my work to make England realize the great danger of Communism. The high class Bolshevists of London, the representatives of the most depressing political phenomenon of our time, have never forgiven me for that.

"How much the Fuehrer was interested in inducing the British Empire to join the anti-Bolshevist front is also proved by the fact that he entrusted me, the former German Ambassador in London, with the task of forming this bloc of order-loving countries. This was accomplished with the signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact by Japan in Berlin in November, 1936, and by Italy in November, 1937, in Rome. When I returned from Rome to London at that time, I had a conversation on this problem with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in order to convince him of the importance of this ideological union for the entire civilized world. As my previous experiences had taught me to expect, I met with a complete lack of understanding. Neither did the British Government take up our suggestion at a later date."

"May I ask you whether the Anti-Comintern Pact was exclusively of an ideological nature on whether it also pursued political aims?" the correspondent asked.

Easy to Reply

"This question is easy to answer," the Reich Foreign Minister said. "An Englishman has once called us, the Italians and the Japanese—the Have-nots of this world. He was perfectly justified in giving us that name, but we were not Have-nots from historical tradition. Germany for instance had only been placed into such a position by the loss of the World War and by the egoistic power policy of the Haves, above all of England. The Have-not countries which had taken up the fight against Bolshevism in the interest of the entire humanity, could at least have expected that the Haves would not resist their policy aiming at a peaceful revision of the unjust treaties concluded at the end of the World War. How easily an adjustment of existing conditions could have been arrived at, you can see from the example that Germany never asked anything else from England than the return of the colonies she had been deprived of. Their possession was a matter of no consequence to England, but for Germany, poor in raw materials, it was of importance."

"Can you tell me, Mr. von Ribbentrop, which aims Germany, Italy and Japan are pursuing with the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact and what its consequences are in comparison with the Anti-Comintern Pact?"

The Reich Foreign Minister considered this question for a moment and then replied: "While the Anti-Comintern Pact chiefly aims at the final destruction of Bolshevism in the countries which signed it, and is thus an ideological pact, the alliance of the Axis Powers, concluded in 1939 in recognition of the fact that the Anglo-Saxon world intended to involve us in a war, is of a political, military, and economic nature. When Roosevelt's and Churchill's policy had started the war against the Axis Powers, the Tripartite Pact was concluded with Japan on September 27, 1940. It expressly aimed at preventing a further spreading of the war and at making Roosevelt see the reason, so that he would keep the United States out of the war which was none of its business. If Mr. Roosevelt, instead of provoking the war against Germany, Italy and Japan, had taken a conciliatory attitude, England might have come to her senses. In any case there was not the slightest reason for the American continent to become involved in the affairs of other continents. Roosevelt's policy alone caused the military alliance, envisaged in the Tripartite Pact, to become a reality. Mr. Roosevelt is therefore alone responsible for the outbreak of this world war."

On Future Peace

"The question against most people's mind is now, what the future peace will be like," said the Spanish reporter. He continued, "there are rumors of peace proposals of neutral countries, of German peace feelers in Moscow etc. Is there any foundation to these rumors?"

The Reich Foreign Minister replied: "The time has not yet come to talk about peace. This war will be carried on by Germany, Italy and Japan and their allies until the final victory is achieved. The hundreds of millions of people united in the Tripartite Pact, know only this one aim and are determined not to shrink back before any sacrifice, for they know that they are not only fighting for their own existence but also for the lives of their children and of their children's children. The men fighting on the far flung fronts of the signatory Powers of the Tripartite Pact, know exactly that in case of defeat their entire nations would be annihilated.

"That is why we shall carry on this fight without compromise and pity till our enemies are completely vanquished and the life of our nations is secured for all times from the menace of Bolshevism and of the plutocracies. It is my conviction that whoever will oppose our combination of forces, will be doomed to failure. England had this experience with her attempts to land in Europe. The greater part of European Russia has been occupied, the best trained and equipped Russian armies have been destroyed, and the striking power of our Japanese partner has inflicted a defeat upon the Americans from which they will hardly recover in the course of this war.

"As to the question of German peace feelers in Moscow," the Reich Foreign Minister smilingly stated, "There is not the slightest foundation for these rumors. Undoubtedly, they were spread by the Anglo-Saxon propagandists. Since the conclusion of the German-Italian-Japanese agreement in which these countries bound themselves not to conclude a separate peace, the lie of German peace feelers in England no longer seems to impress the people. That is why German peace feelers in Moscow are now invented. The fight against Russia will only be stopped when not only any menace but also any serious disturbance of Europe from the East will have been excluded for all time. This will be one of the chief tasks of the German armed forces in 1942, in which year the Fuehrer will personally command the German Army. Your brave Spanish division and units of other European countries will help us.

Captured European Russia

"In 1941 the German armed forces, executing their tasks according to plan, have annihilated or captured the best Soviet Russian armies and occupied the largest part of European Russia. The coming of the winter has interrupted our further advance for the time being. The German army is at present moving into its winter positions. In the interest of a shortening of the front line certain salient sectors are presently evacuated, according to plan. If the Russians, regardless of the losses in men and materials our rearguards are inflicting upon them, advance into these sectors, we can only be pleased with this development. The execution of the tasks, our victorious armies will tackle in the course of the next year, will in no way be influenced. The Russian problem will definitely be solved by the German armed forces within the coming year.

"On all theaters of the war the Tripartite Powers are now facing the Anglo-Saxons together. The beginning of their common fight has been very satisfactory. The closest cooperation has now been established between the political, military and economic leadership of the Tripartite Powers and of their allies, and no matter how long the war may last—be it even for years—the more fanatical our determination will be not to lay down our arms before a thorough job has been done. You may report to Spain in all tranquility that as certainly as the earth is revolving around the sun, the end of this great struggle will see the complete victory of Germany and her allies."

Portugal Rations Gas

Transocean

LISBON, December 18.—Petrol rationing will begin on January 1, 1942 in Portugal. So far petrol consumption in Portugal had been curtailed by the prohibition of sale of petrol to private car owners on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays. This prohibition, however, has been suspended for the Christmas holidays.

DAVAO OCCUPATION REMOVES SORE SPOT

Filipinos There Are Friendly to Japanese—Colonization Work Began in 1913

The occupation of Davao by the Japanese Imperial Forces has eliminated one cancer of America's oppression to the Japanese colonists, who now welcome the Rising Sun flag and undoubtedly the same opinion is shared by most of the native residents of that city, according to Yoshizo Furukawa, president of the Furukawa Colonization Company.

Mr. Furukawa lived 30 years in that port city in Mindanao Island and recently returned as one of the evacuees from the Philippines.

Interviewed by a local newspaperman on Tuesday, he said:

"I am happy to imagine how the 18,000 remaining Japanese residents in Davao are glad to have the whole island of Mindanao now under the sway of the Japanese landing forces. I am also sure the majority of the native residents are sharing the same gratitude with the Japanese because just before the start of the present hostility with the United States, the Filipinos at Davao were pro-Japanese. Up till my departure from the city, the natives were so friendly toward the Japanese that they told us that they would fight on the side of Japan in the event the United States should cross swords with us.

Japanese Widely Spoken

"I believe the Japanese troops would not have any difficulty in making themselves understood for the Japanese language is spoken side by side with English. No doubt, our soldiers are enjoying the campaign for I suppose they are being treated to pineapples and other fruits which are abundantly produced in Davao and its surrounding regions. The temperature on the average stands at 85 degrees Fahrenheit in the daytime with a regular visit of showers in the evening."

Mr. Furukawa stated he first went to Davao in 1913 when the site of the city was the seat of a village with about 100 houses sparsely located. It was during the subsequent 30 years that Davao developed into such a densely populated city as it is now. Regarding the beauty of the city, he said the sight of Davao is not as picturesque compared to other modern metropolises but all streets are paved. He, however, predicts a bright future for the city and thinks it will soon rank as the leading metropolis in the Philippine Islands.

He further opines that thanks to the onslaught of the Japanese forces, it seems that a close relationship has been introduced between Japan and the Philippines.

Referring to the war preparations made by the United States army and navy in the island, he stated that before he left Mindanao, there were about 16,000 soldiers while the United States navy had about 4,000 men stationed there. These soldiers and sailors would patronize cafes and dance halls in the city and he understands that the money spent by them in these amusement quarters was said to reach $1,000,000 weekly.

Residents Are Happy

"Japanese residents in Davao must have greatly rejoiced at the hoisting of the Rising Sun flag, as under the Philippine Law previous to the opening of war, the use of the Japanese flag independently was prohibited, and it was only allowed to be placed in the third position under the American and the Philippine flag," writes Toshiaki Wasa, Philippine correspondent of the Nichi Nichi who managed to return to Tokyo on December 22, having left Manila just before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

"But as it was unbearable for Japanese residents to hoist the Japanese flag under the American and Philippine ones, they never put up the Sun flag. Thus, it is easy to imagine how happy they are now. Those Japanese who had been detained at various places must have been released by Japanese forces. The city of Davao must now be full of Rising Sun flags, the Japanese residents eagerly welcoming and comforting Japanese soldiers.

"As a ship enters the harbor of Davao, the three beautiful volcanic mountains of Apo, McKinley and Roosevelt are seen in the background. The natives of Mindanao are mostly Visayas, who are quite different in manners and customs from the inhabitants of Luzon who are mostly Tagalogs. In hemp plantations operated by Japanese, native workers are mostly Visayas who are very friendly to Japanese.

"Guide books to the Philippines call Baguio in the north the American city, and Davao the Japanese city. Thirty years ago Japanese workers labored for the construction of the mountain road up to Baguio, and after finishing the work, they migrated southward and settled at Davao in Mindanao. There, they opened up the jungles and developed the present Davao.

"The head of the group of Japanese immigrants in the early days was Kyusaburo Ota, organizer of the Ota Development Company. He has since then died, but is still respected by the entire Japanese settlers as their pioneer leader. At a suburb of Davao, his statue stands. There are still some of the early pioneer settlers remaining at Davao, among whom may be mentioned Yasaku Morokuma, president of the Ota Development Company, and Yenzo Yoshida, president of the Sourabaya Development Company. I still remember the stories of the early pioneer days told by those people.

"On the slope of the Apo mountain, southwest of Davao, there is a hill named after Yenzo Yoshida, which is visited by every Japanese coming to Davao. From the top of the hill, the hemp and ramie fields, and coconut plantations in the surrounding districts can be viewed.

"The white roads seen running amidst the hemp plantations were all built by the Japanese, but the Philippine Government is levying a road tax upon these roads—the result of Japanese efforts in these 30 years. At the top of the hill there stands the Bayabas Shrine dedicated to Amaterasu-omi-kami. At the shrine I prayed for the spirit of Japanese settlers who sacrificed their lives in developing the Japanese colony and also for the soldiers at the front.

"At Bago below the Yoshida hill there is the farmers' training quarters operated by the Ota Development Company and other Japanese enterprises. The quarters are entirely in Japanese style, and are for training the second generation Japanese farmers. As the Rising Sun flag could not be displayed openly, the head of the training quarters contrived a plan of placing the Japanese flag behind a black curtain, and made the second generation farmers worship the flag daily. I also visited the Japanese school nearby, where education similar to that given at national schools in Japan is given to Japanese children.

"Davao produces various fruits. Mindanao is nearer to the equator than Luzon, but its climate is milder and suitable for the Japanese.

"In the Ota Development Company, Takeo Azuma who was a famous baseball player while he was a student at the First Higher School and the Tokyo Imperial University, is working as the director of its agricultural section.

"The development and prosperity of the Japanese colony at Davao were made possible by their unity and cooperation. It will not be long before Davao will become not only the producing center of hemp, but also of jute, ramie and other fibers. At Davao, 18,000 Japanese are engaged in the cultivation of hemp and also in fishery and forestry activities. The people from Okinawa Prefecture constitute the largest portion of the colony. The Japanese at Davao are recently singing a new popular song which may be translated as follows:

"'In the southern sea, darkened by
threatening war clouds,
"'Preserve our life-line built up by
tears and blood of fifty years.'

"Davao is their second native land, and it is now occupied by Japanese forces."

Eastland 500,000 Sq. Kms.

Transocean

BERLIN, December 18.—The area of the Reichs Commissariat of the Ukraine has been placed under the control of the Reichs Ministry for Occupied Regions in the East—is estimated at about 500,000 square kilometers. The area comprises the former States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as well as a large part of White Ruthenia. Its definite boundaries, however, have not yet been fixed.

SINGAPORE TO BECOME SECOND PORT ARTHUR

Madrid Commentator Says Anglo-U.S. Fleets Will Be Useless Against Japanese

Transocean

MADRID, December 18.—Japan will see to it that Singapore becomes a second Port Arthur, the naval correspondent of the Pueblo, Luis de Salazar, wrote yesterday.

The simultaneous attack on Hongkong while the Japanese attack on Singapore was under way was made in order to safeguard the Japanese line of operations and to prevent the danger of being cut off, the commentator said.

Singapore under the British flag constitutes a menace to Japanese operations against the Malay Peninsula. Since Singapore appears to be practically invincible from the sea, the Japanese attempt to establish a second Port Arthur, the naval correspondent asserted.

If the Japanese occupy Singapore, the British and American fleets will not be able to meet the Japanese fleet in that area. Even if the war should last several years, the Japanese will achieve a decisive victory, the naval correspondent concluded.

Prisoners Out on Parole

The Justice Ministry Thursday ordered that 362 prisoners in penitentiaries to be released on parole in commemoration of the anniversary of the demise of the Emperor Taisho. The selection of the released had been made, it is reported, by adjudging their daily conducts.

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KOCHI NATATORS TOP MIDDLE SCHOOL LIST

Take Majority of Honors as Released by Swim Federation for 1941

A list of the outstanding times chalked up by middle school natators for the year 1941 has been released by the Japan Swimming Federation.

A check-up of the list shows that youths from Kochi Prefecture copped the majority of honors. Kochi Commercial and Kochi Joto Commercial were represented in every event except two.

In the free-style event, top listing in the 100-meter goes to Itoh of Chukyo Commercial and Nagao of Kochi Commercial in the 200-meter.

Fukutome, of Kochi Commercial is credited with a brilliant 2:42.8 in the 200-meter back stroke event.

Both relay events are topped by the Kochi schools.

The complete list for 1941 follows:

		Time
	100-meter Free-style	
1.	Itoh, Chukyo Commercial	1:02.2
2.	Ujihara, Kochi Joto Commercial	1:02.8
3.	Ishizu, Tatsuyama High	1:04.3
4.	Tainaka, Ito High	1:05.0
5.	Ike, Kochi Commercial	1:05.0
6.	Kawaya, Ito High	1:05.0
	200-meter Free-style	
1.	Nagao, Kochi Commercial	2:21.8
2.	Hamaguchi, Kochi Commercial	2:24.2
3.	Nagasawa, Numazu High	2:26.6
4.	Furuki, Usuki High	2:27.8
5.	Wakisaka, Kochi Commercial	2:27.8
	400-meter Free-style	
1.	Murayama, Ito High	4:58.6
2.	Nagao, Kochi Commercial	5:01.2
3.	Nonami, Kochi Commercial	5:07.1
4.	Furuki, Usuki High	5:08.0
5.	Fujimura, Zushi High	5:09.0
	1,500-meter Free-style	
	Fujimura, Zushi High	20:55.4
	Ohzaki, Chukyo Commercial	21:13.0
	Mayeda, Komaki High	21:31.2
	Shibayama, Nada High	21:37.8
	Sato, Chukyo Commercial	22:01.0
	100-meter Back-stroke	
1.	Nishino, Kochi Joto Commercial	1:12.2
2.	Fujii, Yokohama First High	1:12.4
3.	Fukutome, Kochi Commercial	1:13.3
4.	[illegible], Osaka	1:15.0
5.	Kurosa, Saiki High	1:15.0
6.	Shimizu, Unattached	1:15.0
	200-meter Back-stroke	
1.	Fukutome, Kochi Commercial	2:42.8
2.	Nishino, Kochi Joto Commercial	2:44.8
3.	Kurosa, Saiki High	2:45.0
4.	Ohtani, Tanabe High	2:49.9
5.	Ohtake, Ito High	2:50.5
	200-meter Breast-stroke	
1.	Suzuki, Toho Commercial	2:51.4
2.	Obata, Yokohama First High	2:52.8
3.	Takebayashi, Shudo High	2:56.4
4.	Ando, Usuki High	2:57.5
5.	Hirada, Shizuoka High	2:59.4
	400-meter Breast-stroke	
1.	Ando, Usuki High	6:14.8
2.	Takebayashi, Shudo High	6:17.8
3.	Hirada, Shizuoka High	6:18.2
4.	Imai, Miyoshi High	6:20.6
5.	Nishida, Kochi Commercial	6:24.0
	200-meter Relay	
1.	Kochi Joto Commercial	1:53.6
2.	Kochi Commercial	1:54.2
3.	Ito High	1:54.4
4.	Kochi Joto Commercial	1:54.8
5.	[illegible] Aggies	1:56.2
	800-meter Relay	
1.	Kochi High	9:47.6
2.	Numazu High	9:59.2
3.	Ito High	10:00.7
4.	Chukyo Commercial	10:18.0
5.	Kochi Joto Commercial	10:20.6

EAST-WEST RUGBY TILT SLATED FOR YEAR-END

Games Start Rolling December 29 With Champs Waseda Facing Kandai

Collegiate rugby returns to the Meiji Shrine stadium next week with the annual East versus West matches scheduled to be held this year in Tokyo. This year-end event, held alternately in the Kansai and Kanto district, gets under way December 29 with the Kanto intercollegiate champion Waseda, facing the Kandai fifteen.

On New Year's day, the Meiji Shrine will be the scene of a twin-bill with Meiji meeting Kandai and Keio clashing with the ruggers from Kyoto Imperial.

For three days, from January 3, a single contest will be held on each afternoon at the Meiji Shrine stadium. The series of East-West matches will be brought to a close with the Keio versus Doshisha game on January 11.

Dec. 29—Waseda vs Kandai, 2:30 p.m.
Jan. 1—Meiji vs Kandai and Keio vs Kyoto, 12:30 p.m.
Jan. 3—Waseda vs Doshisha, 2:30 p.m.
Jan. 4—Keio vs Ichiko, 2:30 p.m.
Jan. 5—Meiji vs Kyoto, 2:30 p.m.
Jan. 11—Keio vs Doshisha, 2:30 p.m.

Social and General

(Continued From Page 6)

and several others.

The singers include Miss Akiko Futaba, Miss Hanako Watanabe, Miss Yoshiko Nakamura, Noboru Kirishima, Hisao Ito, Mutsumu Shibata, Soichiro Namioka, and several others.

Among the musical groups to perform are Michio Miyagi, the famous blind musician, and members of his studio and the Kaiyo Brass Band.

New patriotic poetry by Haruo Sato, Hakushu Kitahara and other noted contemporary Japanese poets will be received over the national radio program, 7:35 a.m. today.

"What We Expect From Japanese Womanhood in Wartime" will be the subject of a talk by Tozaburo Komatsu, chief of the fourth section in the fifth division of the Board of Information, at 10:30 a.m. today, over the national radio network.

Light music in today's radio schedule includes Japanese children's songs, rendered by the chorus of the Gyotoku National School, Tokyo, with the accompaniment of the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra, at 2 p.m.; music for factory gymnastics, at 3:30 p.m.; and Japanese folk songs, following the news broadcasting at 9 p.m.

Parts from Miss Masako Mishima's "Diary of a Trip to Thailand" will be read by Miss Yuriko Nagai, noted actress, at 1 p.m. today, over the radio program.

"Song of Kumano-Nada", a drama by Kokichi Nagata which was awarded a second prize in the recent "Radio Drama Prize Contest" sponsored by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, will be performed over the national radio network, following the military news broadcast, at 8 p.m. today. Miss Yaeko Mizutani will be featured in the leading role.

The Fine Arts exhibition by the Hankyu Association will remain open at the Kinokuniya Fine Arts Gallery, Ginza, through today.

The dance performances which were scheduled to be given at the Hibiya Public Hall this evening by Miss Seiko Takata and her group have been cancelled.

Welfare Vice-Minister Gunji Takei, accompanied by other high officials of the Welfare Ministry, visited the Rimpokan, at Minami-Senju, Adachi-ku, Thursday afternoon, to inspect the medical relief work for the poor which is being carried on there at present under the auspices of the Social Welfare Association of the Asahi Shimbun.

The sum of ¥1,100 has been contributed to the funds for the construction of Japanese military planes by the proprietor and employes of Lohmeyer's German Restaurant in Tokyo.

"Accompanying the Japanese Forces During the Drive on Hongkong," and "Accompanying the Japanese Forces on the Southward Advance," were the subjects of two talks given by Masao Watanabe and Minoru Harada, war correspondents of the Asahi Shimbun, at a lecture meeting held Friday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall.

He Bears the Brunt

He is a native of India—a huge area which Britain thousands of miles away dictates as to how it should be run. In the above picture this soldier born in India but who owes fealty to the swaggering British is manipulating the intricate mechanism of an anti-aircraft gun somewhere in cramped Singapore. During peace it was fun while it lasted—nice pair of khaki army pants, a shiny rifle, place to sleep and food provided. But now he's sold himself into a war of which he has to bear the brunt. Sweet innocence—that is exemplified in this Indian trooper's face. Reports from the East Asia front tell that he and the rest of his kindred are not too keen on fighting which is none of his business. If this is so, the British who like to sing: By Jingo, we got the men, the ship and the guns and we aim to fight, will not have enough men to fight as the Indian trooper doesn't share his war sentiment.

NAZI ATTITUDE PLEASES PEOPLE OF PORTUGAL

Berlin Says Rumored Tension Between 2 Countries Spread By Evil Powers

Transocean

LISBON, December 18.—The Portuguese people yesterday took cognizance with great satisfaction of the statement made by the Wilhelmstrasse to the effect that all rumors regarding a tension between Portugal and Germany were spread by interested quarters to cause unrest in Portugal.

Sharp measures are expected to be adopted here against scaremongers in Portugal, who are obviously agents of foreign Powers interested in carrying unrest into every corner of Europe.

In this respect, reference is made to an article in the semi-official Diario da Manha, which said that the Portuguese Government was not only watching the dramatic course of the war but was also making efforts to find the best possible solution for all problems resulting therefrom, as far as they referred to Portugal.

The paper warned the people against listening to scaremongers and requested the population to stand united behind the Government under Premier Oliveira Salazar.

TO REOPEN RAILWAY

Budapest-Zagreb Traffic Blown Up By Jugoslavs Repaired

Transocean

BUDAPEST, December 17.—The management of the Hungarian State Railways announced today that direct railway connection between Budapest and Agram (Zagreb) will be reopened tomorrow, after the railway bridge across the Drave River, which at the beginning of the Balkans campaign had been blown up by the Jugoslavs, has been repaired. Until now the railway connection between the two cities was maintained by detours and by hanging trains.

Nanking Envoy, Over Radio, Tells Chinese In Hongkong, Japanese Coming for Rescue

Hsu Liang, Nanking Ambassador to Japan, in sharply criticizing the British authorities in Hongkong for refusing to accept the offer of the Japanese to hand over the city stated that this was a typical case of England's wanton disregard for the lives of the people under its jurisdiction in a JOAK radio talk which was addressed to the Chinese people on the Continent and in the South Seas.

The Chinese envoy indicated that Hongkong, which was taken over by the British as a result of the Opium War, has been the breeding ground of British designs for exploitation and ruthless plunder. He also revealed that the Kwangtung uprisings and disturbances occurred 30 years after the Opium War were really the machinations of the Hongkong Britons who availed themselves of this manufactured opportunity in making Hongkong prosperous while the cities in Kwangtung lay in ruins and smoke.

The Chinese Ambassador went on to add that the bankruptcy and the depredation of China, the decline of the fapi were all due to the British.

To the people of Hongkong, he appealed:

"Fellow-men in Hongkong! I have always had your safety at heart. When the Japanese troops were forced to enter the city, against their will, I first asked the Japanese Army and the people for their opinion. Japan had asked the British authorities to surrender the city because of its earnest and sincere desire to protect the properties of the Chinese.

"The Japanese Army is determined to go to any length in respecting the property and fortunes of the Chinese people. Fellow-men! You may feel assured that after the Japanese occupation, you can live in peace and contentment.

"I ask you to wait for the Japanese occupation of the city and in the meantime guard yourself against being made the tool of the British. After the occupation of Hongkong, I ask that you cooperate with the Japanese military authorities in maintaining peace and order."

The Chinese Ambassador told the Chinese people that the Japanese are now stamping out the evil influences of the British and the Americans from East Asia despite the great sacrifices which the Japanese nation must endure.

"The dawn of the emancipation of the Chinese race has at last come. The Japanese military authorities' solicitations for the welfare of the Chinese people extend to those who are friends of Japan and to those who are willing to turn a new leaf. Your Savior is now at your door," Ambassador Hsu Liang concluded.

Experts Look Into Strength of Navy

(Continued from Page 3)

the Japanese sailors standing on the spirit of serving the country, the American sailors have no such idea. Look at the Japanese Navy airmen They are admitted into the naval services when they are 15 years old. In less than one year of training, they are gifted with the spirit of offering their lives at any moment to the country. In less than two years, they are beginning to have an idea that they should not die until they shoot down enemy planes. Have airmen in other countries such a spirit, I wonder?

Prince of Wales Goes Down

This very spirit prompts every airman of the Japanese Navy to carry death right into the enemy planes and warships. The Prince of Wales must have been self-satisfied with the belief that any air raid cannot sink the ship. But through unusual methods of attack, the Japanese airplanes, however, bombed the British capital ship in the face of gunfire and smoke screens. Such daring spirit shows Japanese Navy men never fear to come near enemy warships and discharge air torpedoes. Such bravery is never the case in any other country. That the Prince of Wales used its big guns to shoot down the Japanese planes is ample proof of their death-defying actions. Educating that airmen should not die until they crush the enemy is up to their bones.

I should like to recommend this conviction to the entire Japanese nation. If the Japanese are imbued with this conviction, their strength will be immeasurable. One of the United States Congressmen once slurred the Japanese by saying that they are a war-fitting nation and that America would not be profited by war with such a crazy nation. The defeat of the United States is due to these political and military reasons.

(To Be Continued)

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EVENING OF MOZART GIVEN BY SYMPHONY

First Tokyo Chamber Concert Rendered at Sangyo Kaikan; Miss Omura Soloist

The birth of a most promising new concert enterprise was witnessed by a near-capacity audience including many prominent foreign and Japanese musicians at the Sangyo Kaikan, Tuesday evening, when the first Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert was presented as a "Mozart Evening in Commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of Mozart's Death". The performances were given by the Tokyo String Orchestra under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim. The soloist of the evening was the young violinist Miss Takiko Omura.

Attached to the Teikoku Music Higher School as a group of instrumentalists, the Tokyo String Orchestra, which was founded and trained by the noted violin teacher Shinichi Suzuki, has in recent years been gaining in significance for the musical life of the capital, chiefly as an accompanying orchestra for recitalists and as a radio ensemble. At Tuesday's concert, for the first time, this organization was heard in the more pretentious capacity of a symphony concert orchestra, enlarged in the course of the evening through the addition of oboes, flutes, and French horns.

Group Shows Qualities

For strings alone was only the first number on the program, the Serenade in G major which is famous under the name of "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik". This work, which is frequently heard in Tokyo, was given an excellent rendition showing all the qualities of the group of well selected players: exemplary coordination of bowing and phrasing, and subtly in dynamical shades. It was felt in the performance that the young players were devoted to their task with youthful enthusiasm and at the same time with concentrated attention.

A rich and full sound volume is produced by this ensemble which surprises with the splendor and vigor of its playing in forte sections. The good balance of sound proportions among the different string sections and among the players in each group may partly be attributed to the fact that all the members are using instruments of Japanese manufacture, produced by the Suzuki Violin Store.

Chamber Symphony Style

While it has become customary in the musical life to play works of the type of Mozart's Serenade in large concert halls with a strings group of the strength of a full-cast symphony orchestra, it became apparent at Tuesday's concert that the more intimate form of a chamber symphony concert is indeed more appropriate. It should be remembered that the whole production of instrumental music of the 18th century, including orchestra compositions, has the character of chamber music and is most suitable for performances by a smaller group of instruments on a proportionately small stage.

For such a style of performances, the intimate Sangyo Kaikan auditorium seems indeed ideally suited, and thus the newly inaugurated series of Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concerts, which is to be resumed next March with an all-Bach program, may well fill a gap in Tokyo's concert life.

Symphonies Are Feature

Two interesting "first performances" on Tuesday's program were two Symphonies written by Mozart in his early childhood: the First Symphony in E flat major, composed at the age of 8, and the Sixth Symphony in F major, written three years later. As was often pointed out in these columns, it is regrettable that of all of Mozart's 41 Symphonies it is barely half a dozen which are played time and again in Tokyo. In this respect, too, Tuesday's concert was a commendable departure from the usual. Although perfect masterworks could not be expected even from Mozart when he was only eight years old, the characteristics of his style and personality were shaped already in his very First Symphony.

This is true even to a higher degree of the Sixth Symphony, composed three years later. In particular its Andante movement, with the finesse of its melodical design and the transparency of its subtle instrumentation, makes us think of the mature mastership of Mozart's later period. This Andante, which was played by the orchestra and especially by the leading first violin section with the utmost delicacy and at the same time great intensity of expression, was one of the highlights of the evening.

Miss Omura's Performance

Not less surprising than the maturity displayed in his first symphonies is the fact that, his Violin Concerto in A major, one of the greatest masterworks of its kind, was composed at the age of 19. Interest in the performance of this work, which was given following the Serenade, was heightened through the first appearance of Miss Takiko Omura who played the violin solo part.

Miss Omura, who returned to Japan last August after studying five years in New York, confirmed the favorable impressions which were received of her playing on the occasion of a recent informal musicale at the Peers Club. The accuracy and safeness of her bowing right is as outstanding a qualification of hers as her great musicality and the dependability of her interpretation. Minor flaws which occurred in her rendition may be explained by a certain amount of nervousness, quite excusable for a musical debut. Her performance deserves even higher praise as it is learned that her participation in Tuesday's program was secured only a week before the concert. The audience heartily applauded her performance.

The conductor, who was cordially greeted each time he appeared on the stage, could at the end acknowledge a strong ovation bestowed upon him and the orchestra.

INDIA FACING PROBLEMS IDENTICAL WITH BURMA

Internal Unity of All Indians Endangered With Spread Of War

Transocean

BERNE, December 18.—The London correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung yesterday stated that India was facing the same problems as Burma.

This becomes all the more conspicuous, the correspondent writes, at the present moment when only the much contested Malay Peninsula which leads to Singapore, separates the Japanese from India.

The serious threat to India places the problems of internal unity of all Indians into the limelight of political interests.

The correspondent continues to stress that the impression prevails in many circles in Britain that the British Government is not doing everything possible to promote its desired aim.

In this connection the Manchester Guardian rather anxiously asks the British Government why a conference is not being summoned of the members of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India with all the present and former rulers of the Indian provinces and states in order to prepare the formation of a national government.

In this connection the paper stressed that the Secretary for India in his speech on Tuesday hardly touched this important problem.

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FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Graduate U.S.C. & U. of Penn.). Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. (Graduate Maryland Univ.). Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5 chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer Branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichisogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

MONEY MARKET NOW ON REAL WAR BASIS

Emergency Measures Completed; More Savings Will Be Keynote of 1942

MORE DEBENTURES IN 1941

Industrial Equipment Fast Completed, Money to Work In Southern Regions

With the Pearl Harbor blitz, the money market of this country passed onto a real war stage from a merely wartime one.

Immediately on declaration of war on the United States and Britain, the Japanese Government announced that under no circumstances would a moratorium be enforced; that in case bills drawn by those engaged in business within an area damaged by bombing should be dishonored, the Bank of Japan, Bank of Chosen and Bank of Taiwan would rediscount such bills and accommodate the necessary funds and that in case industrial companies should be notified by financial institutions to pay up, the Industrial Bank of Japan or the Hypothec Bank of Japan would underwrite or guarantee the loans. These measures are now ready to be taken at any time at need.

Emergency measures have thus been provided but, asks the Oriental Economist, Japanese edition, New Year number, what will be the trend of money in 1942? In the first place, the war market conditions will intensify in real earnest, but after more than four years of wartime since the outbreak of the China Affair, there can be no sudden jump in any new direction.

Much Gain Noted

In the 10 months between January and October this year, fresh public bond issues, local loans, bank loans, debentures and stock payments, constituting all money movements except the Government's tax revenue or individual consumption funds of the people, amounted to ¥11,585,000,000, which represents a gain of ¥2,295,000,000 against the corresponding period of the year before. If to this are added fresh payments on securities connected with Manchoukuo and China, the grand total will be something like ¥12,344,000,000, showing an increase of ¥2,481,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1940.

Of these fresh funds, public bonds took up ¥6,582,000,000; debentures ¥1,637,000,000; bank loans ¥1,266,000,000 and Manchoukuo and China securities ¥759,000,000, constituting increases respectively of ¥1,917,000,000, ¥621,000,000, ¥209,000,000 and ¥186,000,000. On the other hand, stock payments occupied no more than ¥1,498,000,000, or ¥444,000,000 less than in the first ten months of 1940.

At any rate, fresh money at work in January-October showed a considerable increase over that in the corresponding period of the preceding year but there were two points worth noting in this regard: (a) both in absolute and relative amounts public bonds occupied an overwhelmingly major portion of the fresh funds and (b) although funds that may be regarded as having been invested in industries, such as stocks, debentures and bank loans, increased on the whole, there was a marked decrease in stock payments while debentures and bank loans sharply advanced. Naturally, the increase in public bonds was due to a continued expansion in wartime public finance.

Added Interest in Debentures

The marked decrease in stocks and increase in debentures and bank loans were due to the drooping of stock prices prior to the War of Greater East Asia and to the added interest in debentures or bank loans as sources of industrial funds owing to difficulties in collecting stock payments.

Aside from this situation of securities in 1941, advances by various financing institutions for industrial financing are also considerable. Between January and October last year, an increase of ¥1,128,000,000 took place against the corresponding period of 1940, not including the advances of the Bank of Japan. But this shows a decrease of ¥1,000,000,000 compared with the amount of increase for the corresponding period of 1940 against that for 1939. In the same period as this decrease, stock, debenture and bank loans payments increased ¥619,000,000 against the corresponding period of 1940.

In this period, deposit increase, which is the orthodox source of industrial funds, was sluggish, so that the credit of the Bank of Japan had to be expanded. In the first 10 months of this year, fixed deposits increased ¥1,964,000,000 but this constituted a rise of only ¥144,000,000 over the amount for the corresponding period of 1940. Current deposits, special deposits and deposits at notice together increased only ¥40,000,000 over the first 10 months of 1940. Even allowing for seasonal factors, the increase was too small.

Credit Expansion Twofold

Meanwhile, the credit expansion of the Bank of Japan, especially in the second half of 1941 took the form, on one hand, of increased public bond holdings and, on the other, that of increased note issues. Between the end of June and end of November, public bond holdings rose from ¥3,847,000,000 to ¥4,593,000,000 and in the same period note issues increased from ¥4,217,000,000 to ¥4,903,000,000.

It was in such a monetary situation that Japan went to war with the United States and Britain. Even if in 1942 fresh industrial funds may decrease more or less, Government spendings are ever on the increase and the nation as a whole will demand far vaster amounts of money than ever before seen. Much of it will be covered by increased taxes but the bulk will no doubt be met with public bond issues. In order, therefore, to enable public bonds and other securities for State ends to be adequately absorbed, the savings campaign is most likely to be intensified.

Equipment Now Adequate

Thus in 1942, money will center on public bond absorption but it is likely that important tasks will also devolve on industrial financing. To be sure expansion in fixed equipment at home has come to a saturation point and the economic strength of the nation will be concentrated on the prosecution of the war, so that fresh industrial investments may somewhat decrease. But it must be remembered that there is the whole southwestern Pacific region to be developed for the common prosperity of all the peoples of the sphere. How to supply the funds needed for this herculean work is a question that cannot be too early considered, according to the Oriental Economist.

Gasoline Ration Up!

Cabinet Decides to Increase Allocations of Motor Fuel to Help Country Prepare for Protracted War in View Of Southwestern Pacific Victories

In the immediate future, the distribution of gasoline in Japan will be boosted greatly by the Government, the Asahi reports.

This decision was reached at a special meeting of the Cabinet members on Thursday, and was announced to the nation by the Board of Information the same day.

Since the outbreak of the present China Affair in July, 1937, the Government has been rstricting the use of gasoline and heavy oil in this country in order to prepare the country for a protracted warfare. Within a fortnight after the start of the War of Greater East Asia, however, most of the southwestern Pacific area was brought under control of the Japanese Army and Navy.

Now the Government is sure that Japan will be able to get oil from now on, and has decided to alleviate its restriction over the use of gasoline and heavy oil, and to boost the gasoline allotment to facilitate the transport of daily necessaries, and push the Government's productive power expansion program more vigorously.

As a result of this step, the best New Year present to warring Japan in recent years, the tempo of production will be increased remarkably and the distribution of fresh fish, meat, vegetables and other foodstuffs to the general householders all over the country will be improved a good deal.

The announcement of the Board of Information said: "In order to increase the transportation capacity in this country by trucks, motor-schooners and the vessels for the coastal service, the Government has decided to make an extra distribution of gasoline.

"The present step is mainly for increasing production and improving the distribution of daily necessaries. The Government, however, has no intention of changing its fixed policy for the saving of gasoline. The Government hopes that all the nation will fully understand this, and try to make most of the gasoline which will be distributed to them shortly for the betterment of national life."

JAPAN TO DEVELOP SOUTH REGION URGED

Nation Should Liberate Natives From Anglo-Saxon Yoke and Invest More Capital

With lofty ideals, far-reaching views, and well laid-out plans, the Japanese must take leadership in the development of natural resources in the South, declared Tsuneichi Hamada of the World Economics Research Institute here in an interview with the Yomiuri a few days ago.

Reviewing the extraction of the riches of the South Seas through the ruthless slave-driving tactics imposed upon the natives of the islands by the Americans, British and the Dutch for the past five centuries, Mr. Hamada said that it was during the 15th century that the American and European capital was first invested in this region.

"An army of Dutch and British merchants and speculators who came to the islands in the South Seas in that century, was primarily engaged in commerce to ship the special products of this region back to Europe and sell them with handsome profits. In the wake of these adventurous merchants came the men with machinery and large capital to exploit the rich natural resources there, such as oil, rubber, sugar, coffee, tea, iron, quinine and et cetera.

Whites Oppressed Natives

"It must be admitted, however, that it was these Britons, Dutchmen and Americans who had discovered an El Dorado there, and planted rubber trees, mined iron ore, and collected oil, but it must be remembered at the same time that the development of natural resources in the South by these White industrialists did not better the life of the native islanders.

"The living standard of the native people remained at the same low level for the past five centuries while the exploiters from the United States and Europe enjoyed great profits through the trade of rubber, tin, coffee and other products with their home countries. Thus, the juice of the South was sucked up by the American and European capitalists.

Japan's Role as Emancipator

"Before long, Japan will free all the natives in this region from the shackles of the White imperialism and make that region a unit of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The raw materials obtainable from the South will be exchanged for the manufactured goods Japan make for the benefits of both sides. The free trade of materials and goods among all countries in the sphere will make the hitherto suppressed peoples in East Asia richer and happier in all phases of life.

"To this end, the Japanese must go to the South, and Japanese capital must be invested in enterprises to develop that region. However, the immigration of the Japanese to the South without any definite plans will make more harm than good to the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere. It is nonsensical for the Japanese to go there to settle down as farmers, because such will merely make them live a life on the equal level of that of the natives. On the contrary, they have to take leadership in the development of the South from now on."

INITIAL MEETING HELD BY CAR CONTROL UNIT

Headed by President Suzuki New Leaders Appointed For Association

The inaugural meeting of the Automobile Control Association of which Shigeyasu Suzuki, president of the Diesel Automobile Company, is president, was held at the Imperial Hotel here Wednesday.

Reports on the organization of the control association were read, and the articles of the association, and the association's budget for the initial business term were decided on and the expenditure to be disbursed for the inauguration of the association was approved, the meeting closing with the reading of the letters of felicitations from the War Minister and Commerce and Industry Minister.

At the meeting, following persons were appointed directors, auditors and trustees of the association:

Directors: Eizo Okano, Seiichi Kimura and Noriyoshi Miyata.

Auditors: Hisayoshi Akai, vice-president of the Toyota Automobile Company; and Genshichi Asahara, managing-director of the Nissan Automobile Company.

Members of the Board of Trustees: Kiichiro Toyota, president of the Toyota Automobile Company; Shosuke Murakami, president of the Nissan Automobile Company; Bungo Shimoda, managing-director of the Kawasaki Rolling-stock Manufacturing Company; Jinkichi Terada, president of the Japan Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturing Company; Tadao Nonagase, president of the Rolling-stock Industry Company; Soji Yamamoto, managing-director of the Manchurian Automobile Company; Ryozo Makino, managing-director of the Japan Automobile Tire Manufacturing Industry Association; Yoshio Tanaka, professor of Tokyo Imperial University; Kanshi Takemura and Tokushichi Mishima, professors of the same university.

Meanwhile, the Nichi Nichi reports that Japan Equine Affairs Association will be established here around January 10. To effect the inauguration of the association, an Imperial ordinance, and regulations relative to the working of the association will be promulgated shortly.

All associations and clubs of equine affairs in this control will be placed under control of the association, it is understood.

Sardine Catch Same

The catch of sardines in the coastal waters of Chosen this year was not as good as was expected, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. Due to the frequent changes in the currents resulting from the unorderly changes of the weather, the haul of the fish in the northwestern waters of the peninsula was not better than last year. Up to December 10, the catch totaled 5,567,388 barrels as against 8,590,678 barrels last year. Details are given as follows: (Unit-barrel)

	1941 (Up to Dec. 10)	Corresponding period of 1940
Kankyo-hokudo	2,963,000	5,016,318
Kankyo-nando	1,284,672	1,480,386
Kogendo	1,268,532	1,390,909
Keisho-nando	48,900	632,552
Keisho-hokudo	2,284	70,513

To Up Labor Supply

The Welfare Ministry will create 60 more vocational guidance offices in order to improve the supply of labor in this country, the Nikkan Kogyo reports. At present, there are a total of 365 vocational guidance offices, but in view of the ever increasing demand for labor following the promulgation of the Imperial ordinances regarding the requisition of people by the State, and the registration of workers in special divisions of industry, the Ministry has decided to expand the Government's system of vocational guidance. At the same time, the Ministry will appoint some 500 persons as directors and clerks of these offices.

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 26
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,582,089
Over Issues	882,089
Deposits	556,083
Loans	470,087

INDUSTRIAL TRADES SEEN AS FAVORABLE

Remarkable Improvement Expected for Iron, Steel When P.I., Malaya Fall

With an increase in the transportation of industrial productivity expansion commodities, business continued to be good in railway and shipping companies in the second half of this year, says the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition). Business in the iron and steel industry for the six-month period, generally speaking, was not so favorable, but a remarkable improvement is expected to be made when Japanese troops occupy the Philippines and the Malay Peninsula and as a result iron ore is smoothly supplied from these areas.

Ten firms of the total 140 which were approached in the investigation conducted by the economic magazine succeeded in raising share dividend rates and 110 firms declared the same rate as that for the previous half-year term, but the remaining 20 firms were compelled to reduce the rate owing to the increased difficulties in obtaining materials, labor shortage and the increase of idle facilities.

Other industries which also enjoyed favorable business during the second half of this year are machinery manufacturing, fiber, electric, gas and soda manufacturing industries. Noteworthy is the fact that these industries with the exception of machinery building industry are utility or peacetime industries.

Turning to industries in which business made no improvement during the second half of this year, five iron and steel companies, four chemical companies, three rubber companies curtailed their share dividend. The suspension of iron ore importation from the Philippines and the Malay Peninsula following British and American freezing order of Japanese assets is understood chiefly to be responsible for the reduction in dividend rates, while the decrease of industrial salt supply from foreign countries handicapped the soda manufacturing industry.

The assets freezing actions also considerably affected the rubber industry, but the successful operations by Japanese troops in the southwestern Pacific is casting a bright light on the rubber industry.

The following is the list of share dividend rates of major companies for the first and second half of this year: (In percentage per annum)

	1st half	2nd half
1. Iron and steel industry:		
Japan Steel Tubing	10	10
Nakayama Steel Works	10	8
Japan Iron Works	7	7
2. Metal industry:		
Stainless Steel	8	5
Sumitomo Metal Industry	9	9
Showa Electro-Chemical	8	8
Japan Aluminum	8	8
3. Coal mining industry:		
Japan Coal Mining	8	5
Toho Coal Mining	5	*
* No dividend.		
4. Oil industry.		
Japan Oil	8	8
Chosen Oil	9	9
5. Machinery manufacturing industry:		
Toyota Automobiles	6	7
Kawanishi Aircraft	8	8
Osaka Iron Works	10	10
Tokyo Shibaura Electric Industry	10	10
Mitsubishi Electric Machinery	10	10
6. Chemical industry:		
Toyo High-Pressure	8.5	8.5
Nittoh Chemical	5	5
7. Soda industry:		
Tokuyama Soda	8	6
Hokkai Soda	9	9
8. Paper and pulp industries:		
Rhasa Pulp	8	8
Hokusen Paper Chemical	10	10
9. Fiber industry:		
Japan Rayon	10	9
Kanegafuchi Spinning	18	18
Toyo Spinning	18	18
Teikoku Rayon	12	12
Katakura Silk	8	8
10. Electric industry:		
Japan Electric Generation and Transmission	4	6
Japan Electric Power	7	7
Ujigawa Electric	4	4
11. Gas industry:		
Toho Gas	9.2	9.6
12. Railway business:		
Kyushu Railway	6	7
Osaka Railway	4	5
Nankai Railway	10	9.5
Nanbu Railway	6	7
13. Shipping business:		
Nissan Steamship	8.8	9
N.Y.K.	8	8
Kawasaki Steamship	10	10
14. Rubber industry:		
Borneo Rubber	7	6
Malay Rubber	9	8
Showa Rubber	10	9

Oil Issues

New issues of the Japan Oil Company's debentures amounting to ¥10,000,000 will be floated through the underwriters' syndicate on January 12 next year. Out of the total, ¥5,000,000 will be taken by the syndicate bankers and the remaining ¥5,000,000 is to be offered for public subscription. The issue price will be fixed at ¥100 per face value of ¥100 and the interest rate at 43 per cent per annum.

Air School Due

An aeronautical industry school will be established by the Hyogo Prefectural Office at Matsuyama, Nada-ku, Kobe city, the Nikkan Kogyo reports. The prefectural office will spend ¥2,284,000 for the project, and the school, accommodating 800 students will open in April next year. This will be the fourth institute of that kind in this country.

Bill Clearings

December 26
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	406,480	195,365
Balance	45,079	47,423

Japanese Now Occupy Three Oil Districts Of British Borneo

Although the actual amount of oil collected at Mili, one of the chief cities of the Sarawak Kingdom in British Borneo which is now occupied by the Japanese, has been kept strictly secret by the British authorities, it was 660,000 tons in 1935, valued at $6,700,000. The oilfield extends even to the seacoast and the oil-vein is considered extremely rich. In Seria, in the Duchy of Brunei, there is an oilfield of the Malaya Petroleum Company. The crude oil collected from the Mili and Seria wells is sent by pipe over a distance of five miles to the refinery at Lutong. The oil refined there occupies third place in the British Empire and is renowned as the fuel supply of the British Far Eastern Fleet.

BIG RISE EXPECTED IN D.E.I. COMMERCE

Exports and Imports During Five Months in '40 Indicate Big Boost in Trade

The scope of industry and foreign trade in the Netherlands East Indies has been steadily expanding since 1939, says the bulletin of the Tokyo Municipality.

In 1939 the Government of the Netherlands East Indies worked out a large industrial development program, anticipating the outbreak of a war in Europe which would cut the supply routes between it and the home country in Europe. The program was set in motion the following year, and all over the Dutch colony, a great number of factories and plants were established to increase the production of cement, aluminum, iron and steel, and aeronautical gasoline.

Between the year 1939 and 1940, the output of crude oil in the colony showed a marked increase, and the oil exports during that period was boosted by 500,000 tons. The rubber production showed a gain of 12 per cent, and the exports of crude rubber increased by more than 23 per cent.

On account of an increased demand from British India, the exports of sugar to India from the colony indicated an increase of 300,000 tons. In other words, the sugar exports to India which totaled 39,000 tons in 1938, increased to 341,000 tons in 1939.

During the same period, the tin output increased by 250 tons while the production of palm oil, tea and coffee was considerably up.

In the field of foreign trade, the exports of oil, tin, rubber and other raw materials reached the peak in 1939 since the 1931-32 period when the Dutch colony suffered a great business depression. During the year, Dutch ships fully laden with crude rubber sailed from Batavia to Japan day after day, and the exports to the United States amounted to some 40 per cent of the colony's total exports in the year.

The oil exports in 1939 showed an increase of 21 per cent over the previous year, and at the same time, more sugar was sold to the British possessions in East Asia.

For the past several years, the Dutch colony continued to enjoy large excesses in its trade. According to a return of the Netherlands East Indies Government, the exports and imports of the colony for the first five months of 1940 showed increases of 10 and five per cent respectively as compared with the corresponding period of 1939.

REBOUND IS CAUSED BY HONGKONG FALL

Bulls Encouraged by News From Front; Most Wares Open Week High

Stocks in general indicated much rebound yesterday on the news of the surrender of Hongkong. Tokyo Exchange, new, however, found its path of advance blocked.

The Hongkong news greatly encouraged the bulls and made various short-terms open high. Tokyo Electric opened ¥2.40 high at ¥66.80 on talk of dissolution values but there was much profit-taking in highs, so that toward the end of the morning session its forward movement slackened.

Short-term Tokyo, new, with ¥146.20 as high finished at ¥145.40. In spots, Oji Electric and other power stocks grew firm on buying, while Iriyama Coal tended downward on reduced dividend talks. Sentiment was generally mixed.

In the afternoon, the buying sentiment was restored by favorable war news and among the steady prices Tokyo Electric showed itself firm. Kokura Steel fell, however, showing yearend liquidation operations among professionals.

December deliveries amounted to 408,630 shares of 154 stocks valued at ¥28,802,130, which register an increase of 7 stocks, a decrease of 6,730 shares and an increase of ¥5,361,990 in value. The average price of a share was ¥70.48, which is ¥14.06 higher than the preceding month's average.

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50
Second 5s	105.45	105.45	105.45	105.45
First 4s	102.60	102.60	102.60	102.60

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	145.5	145.6	144.6	145.6
N. Y. K., old	114.0	114.6	114.0	114.6
N. Y. K., new	94.4	94.5	93.9	94.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	164.6	164.6	143.9	164.1
Kanegafuchi, new	108.3	108.4	107.1	107.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0
Osaka Stock, new	83.0	83.0	82.0	82.9
S. M. Railway	70.9	81.1	70.9	81.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.9	91.9	91.8	91.8
Tokyo Light	66.3	66.3	65.6	65.6
Hitachi Works	75.9	75.9	75.5	75.5
Japan Steel Tube	74.6	74.6	74.4	74.4
Japan Oil	77.5	77.5	77.3	77.3
Japan Mining	63.8	73.8	73.3	73.3
Manchuria Ind	62.0	62.0	61.6	61.6

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	145.6	+ 1.00
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.4	same
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	107.9	same
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.84	+ .08
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.50	+ .05

BILL TO ORGANIZE DEVELOPMENT BANK

Investments in Southern Regions to Be Placed Under Unified Control

A bill relating to the establishment of a Development Bank through which investments to the southern region is to be placed under a unified control will be introduced at the present session of the Imperial Diet which was opened Friday. The plan will aim at priorities in the development of natural resources and industrial development in the southwestern Pacific areas.

Although the structure of the projected semi-governmental banking institution is now being prepared by the Finance Ministry, the actual development of natural resources will be carried out not by the bank but by the existing development companies and industrial bodies or those which will be created in future. The bank is expected to be authorized to issue Government-guaranteed debentures to raise the funds necessary for investment in the southern region. The project is reported to be due as soon as possible after the bill concerned passes the Houses of Peers and Representatives.

New Office to Be Set Up

In line with this positive attitude of the Finance Ministry toward the industrial development in the southwestern Pacific, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to create an office which is to administer the matters regarding the investigation of natural resources in the southern region as well as affairs on the development of these resources and industrial development. The plan has already been approved by Ministries concerned.

Under the leadership of Yoji Minobe, chief of the general affairs section of the General Affairs Bureau, the office will be staffed, with Takayuki Yamamoto, chief of the productivity expansion section, and other officials of the bureau as well as the Iron and Steel, Fiber, Fuel, Trade and Chemical Bureaus.

Meanwhile some industrialists are pointing out the necessity of sweeping revision of the second industrial plan of Manchoukuo because of the intensifying movement for development of natural resources in the southern region, but the Tokyo and Hsinking authorities are reported to be realizing the necessity.

Competent observers understand that it is not necessary broadly to amend the industrial plan because the plan was drafted after taking into full consideration various events which had been predicted to occur in the Pacific.

Elected Director

Goichi Iwasa, chief of the secretariate of the Tokyo Electric Light Company, was elected a director of the firm at the plenary general meeting of shareholders held Friday at the Sankaido Building, Akasaka. Shareholders also approved a plan to maintain the share dividend for the second half of this year at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1941

The Fall of Hongkong

The drive that was launched on Hongkong on December 8 by assaulting the British defenses in the Kowloon area came to a close on Thursday night when the British colony of the island surrendered. The effect of the fall of Hongkong, the furthest outpost of British Imperialism in East Asia, although not unexpected, must be indeed far-reaching.

The loss of the British military bases on the island has thrown back the British position almost 2,000 miles to Singapore, which itself is in an increasingly precarious plight before the advancing Japanese arms. The surrender of Hongkong marks the first step of retrogression of the British interests from East Asia and also the conclusion of the first stage of our war against Britain. As such its significance or importance can hardly be over-estimated.

However, no less significance should be seen in the loss of Hongkong as a factor in the undeclared war Japan has been waging with Chungking. From the political standpoint, Hongkong has been a nerve center of political activities against Japan. Chungking statesmen have been in close communication with Hongkong. The island has sheltered practically all organs of propaganda and political intrigue against Japan. British authorities had provided not only shelter but even facilities for all Chinese interests engaged in the anti-Japanese campaign. The British attitude adopted toward those Chinese interests and against Japan was tantamount to an open challenge. The situation would never have been tolerated but for our consistent solicitude for peace in this part of the world.

From the economic point of view, the fall of Hongkong must affect Chungking most heavily. The island, since the occupation of Shanghai by us, has been the most important port for Chungking's external trade. In both exports and imports Hongkong for some months far surpassed Shanghai. In this trade of China under Chungking influence, Britain stood foremost in point of value and the United States second. For instance, for October Hongkong accounted for imports and exports respectively valued at 67 million and 100 million yuan. Although Rangoon as the gateway to the Burma trade route has been more in the news lately, the port of Hongkong has actually played a more important part in the economic life of Chiang Kai-shek's China. The capture of this port city by Japanese means the closing of the two remaining channels for external supplies for Chungking, the throttling of the only loophole in the blockade system of the Chinese coast.

Prior to the present war the British authorities at Hongkong boastfully stated that the defenses on the island would hold out at least three months against any sort of assault. Its surrender in less than three weeks proves once again that no fortress, however strong or well built, can long withstand the determined military effort of gallant and fearless men. Accounts given of the preparations made by the Japanese for the Hongkong campaign are remarkable for the thoroughness with which the whole plan was elaborated. It even included the training of men in swimming under the direction of men of Olympic fame. When more light is thrown on the campaign that has just closed we must better appreciate how the gallantry of our men is matched by the efficiency of our military scientists.

What Has Happened to the Four Freedoms?

What has happened to the Four Freedoms so loudly proclaimed at one time by Roosevelt? Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom from fear, and freedom from want were to be the corner-stones of a new Magna Charta for the world.

The first two, freedom of religion and freedom of speech, apparently went by the boards when Roosevelt and Churchill held their mid-ocean consultation last summer. It can be understood that Britain had to sacrifice freedom of religion to appease its new ally, atheist Russia, nor could she stand for freedom of speech when her desperate plight had to be hidden from her panic-stricken people.

But what need was there for Roosevelt to scrap all four of the freedoms which he had so recently loudly proclaimed! Apparently, though having a surplus of theory to export, Roosevelt does not believe applying any of it to his own country. How else can one explain the rapid disappearance of freedom from the United States?

Where is freedom of religion in the United States now? What about Roosevelt's defiance of the protests of both the Protestants and Catholics of America to clasp the hand of the communists who denounce religion as "an opiate of the people?"

Where is freedom of speech in America now? What about Roosevelt's mendacious release to the press that only two old ships had been lost in the Battle of Hawaii? What happened to the military commissions of General Hugh Johnson and Colonel Lindbergh when they tried to exercise their constitutional right of free speech?

Where is the freedom from fear which Americans proclaim? Black-outs all along the American Pacific coast and even in New York! Radio broadcasts completely suspended after dark in some cities! A mad scramble and a wild traffic jam as terror-stricken mobs try to flee imagined Japanese planes over San Francisco! Entire populations evacuated from coastal areas like Santa Cruz in California! Where is there more abject terror than among the very people who presume to guarantee freedom from fear to all the world?

Where is the freedom from want of which America boasts? Six millions unemployed in the most richly endowed land in the world!

Before attempting to guarantee the Four Freedoms to the whole world, Roosevelt had better seek them for his own country. Churchill and Roosevelt may be past masters at political oratory, but words cannot hide the fact that the Four Freedoms have mysteriously disappeared from the land of their origin.

BRITAIN SUFFERS SEVERE BLOW AT STRATEGIC POINTS IN MALAYA

British Land, Sea and Air Forces Entirely Paralyzed By Japanese Pincer Movements

By AMAR LAHIRI

Under the terrific impact of Japan's Bushido the toga virilis of British knighthood in Malaya is fast becoming threadbare. The much-publicized efficient British motley army is now on the retreat, leaving the solar plexus of St. James's Oriental empire open to Samurai hammer blows. The Popham line has lost its offensive character. It has become a defensive belt, and yet finding difficulty to withstand the cross-fire as a result of the Japanese pincer movements.

How long Malaya will be able to resist is the question. Judging from Japan's blitzdrives, it can be safely assumed that the fate of the English war machine is gravely precarious. It cannot hold out longer against the better-skilled and technically superior forces of Tokyo.

Soon after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Japanese advance units braving the fire from British shore batteries, battleships and warplanes gained a firm foothold in Northern Malaya, shattering the war strategies of London military elites. And the occupation of Kotah Baru, an important air base, completely dislocated the centralized movement of the Popham command. Japanese landing in Northern Malaya is comprable in effect to that of the lightning thrust of the German Wehrmacht toward the Maginot Line through Luxemburg. Similarly, Japan's drive into Kedah resembles the same tactical thoroughness of the Nazis shown in the capture of Sedan. When a new military history of the world is written after the restoration of peace, Japan's Kedah operation will rank as important an achievement as the German destruction of the French border military objectives.

Sucesses in Malaya

Although it has to be admitted that the French Maginot fortifications were stronger than that of the northern sector of the Popham battle arch, still note should be taken of the fact that the assault technique applied by Japan to speedily accomplish a telling smash-through is in no way inferior to the German blitzkrieg mode; in fact, Japanese successes in Northern Malaya have conclusively proven that the Tokyo High Command is fully acquainted with the art of blitz warfare.

In this connection it has to be remembered that Japan had to bring from a considerable distance its landing forces supported by warships, aircraft carriers and other surface vessels through the alertly guarded sea-lane of the Anglo-American democracy; whereas Germany had only to depend on the forward land war machine poised on the French frontier being safe from rear attacks. Therefore, it is undeniable that Japanese accomplishments have added a new chapter to the high tension war technique now advocated by modern Powers.

At the present moment Japanese energetic military onslaughts in Northern Malaya have isolated the entire peninsula from other neighboring war sectors. Japanese warplanes can not only raid all important war objectives with comparative ease, but can bombard all seaborne reinforcements without meeting with formidable resistance from air or from land. The crippling of the British air force and the destruction of capital ship Prince of Wales and battle cruiser Repulse have dealt irreparable blows to the Popham war mill.

British Futile Attempt

In addition, the Tokyo-Bangkok defensive and offensive alliance is causing great depredations to British forces which are futilely attempting to penetrate deep into Thailand from Burma. On top of this disability, Britain has lost Victoria Point, an important advance airport situated on the southern tip of the Tennaserim Division in the region of the Isthmus of Kra. All these military reverses have made the high commands in Malaya and Burma entertain pessimism regarding their continued resistance capacity.

Japanese operations in Northern Malaya have opened the way for encirclement of the peninsular forces still battling in the east and west coasts. To all practical purposes they are now facing another "Dunkirk." It appears that they shall have to retreat further south to hastily construct defense fortifications hoping that reinforcements will arrive in time to launch a counter-offensive. Granting that fresh contingents, warplanes and mechanized units would be landed in Singapore to be rushed to warfronts on both coastal sectors, it has to be borne in mind that Japanese warships and aircraft carriers are on the look out for such seaborne reinforcements.

Adequate Precautions

At the same time Japanese land forces and bombers criss-crossing from Northern Malaya, Victoria Point and southern Thai bases are taking adequate precautions to send such new arrivals to the Davy Jones' locker. Consequently, it seems that the question of landing offensive reinforcements would not be so feasible, unless Britain can stake to divert a substantial portion of its Mediterranean fleet accompanied by aircraft carriers to the Singapore zone to patrol the sea-lanes between Singapore and Colombo and between Singapore and Calcutta.

Reinforcements from the Netherlands East Indies would not be sufficient enough to check the highly superior forces of Japan more war-seasoned than the newly-trained soldiers of the British Empire and the Batavia administration. As it is militarily impossible for London to divide its Mediterranean fleet between Singapore and Gibraltar, it can be reasonably asserted that the Japanese Naval superiority has already streamlined the process of seige as a preliminary to the utter isolation of Singapore, thereby assisting the Japanese advancing troops to complete the land operations. Even additional reinforcements from Australia and New Zealand are highly problematic in view of Japan's military inroads into Borneo and the nervousness being felt by the two countries to implement all possible measures for home defense. Moreover, convoys from Australia and New Zealand are liable to become marked preys of Japanese Naval craft enjoying indisputable supremacy in the Outer Pacific.

Another 'Dunkirk' Drama

All these factors indicate that the Popham line is doomed. Its forces now battling defensively shall have to initiate rearguard actions soon to evacuate into the Dutch East Indies, thus enacting another "Dunkirk" drama. Singapore from now on cannot put up any frontal naval show against the Japanese Navy. Its depleted naval strength is barely sufficient to maintain vigilance over the Colombo sea-lane, and as such it can only engage in guerilla operations.

Under these circumstances, neither the remaining British East Asian squadron nor the British land effectives massed in Malaya, Borneo and Burma can score any decisive victory over the Japanese Army and Navy. Hence, the exit of the long-standing might of the Anglo-Saxon oligarchy from the Outer East Asia appears inevitable.

ROOSEVELT'S FAMILY HAS POOR WAR RECORD

American Paper Gives Account of Their Faint-Heartedness

At the present juncture, it may be interesting to recall a letter to the editor of the Chicago Tribune of May 13, 1941. The letter runs as follows:

"The Tribune on May 1, on its first page, quotes Mrs. Roosevelt, America's 'First Lady,' with saying: 'Any American who will not fight at any place his country asks him to fight is not an American.'

"Surely, when Mrs. Roosevelt made this broad assertion recently in Los Angeles the impulsive lady was not thinking of her husband or of her husband's family. But the invitation to inquire about the Roosevelts is irresistible.

Rich But Idle

"The President was born on January 30, 1882, and he was 17 during the American war with Spain and 35 when the United States declared war against Germany. He did not fight in any of these wars. James Roosevelt, the father of the President, was born on July 16, 1828, and consequently he was of military age during our war with Mexico and during our civil war. He was rich and, to a large extent, idle. The call for volunteers during these two wars was insistent but he did not enlist and he never wore a uniform. Isaac Roosevelt, the President's grandfather, was born in 1790 and lived until 1863. He inherited wealth and obtained more by marriage so that he never attempted any gainful occupation. He fought neither in the war of 1812, at the beginning of which he was 22 years old, nor in the Mexican war.

"James Roosevelt, the President's great grandfather, was born on January 19, 1760, and died in 1847. He was never a soldier although he was 22 when George Washington defeated Cornwallis at Yorktown and he had every opportunity to fight as a revolutionary soldier in 1812-14. Actually, he remained in New York during the British occupation and married a daughter of a rich Tory brewer. Isaac Roosevelt, next in the ancestral series, really did enlist when he was over 50. He enlisted in the county militia where his elderly father-in-law was commander-in-chief. But there is no record that he ever saw any fighting. However, if he obtained and wore a uniform at all, he was the only one of the five Roosevelts in this lineal succession to wear his country's uniform at the time when his country was engaged in war."

RICE VITAL PRODUCT OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA

Food Indispensable Economically For East Asia Co-Prosperity

By GITARO HIRANO

Condensed from the Taiheiyo, a monthly magazine, and translated by Contemporary Opinions

Rice is the most important produce in French Indo-China as well as Thailand and, at the same time, it is, so to speak, a vital wedge for common prosperity in East Asia. Rubber is of next importance. Since these products are available mostly from this district, Cochin-China where the Japanese expeditionary forces have been dispatched in accordance with the Franco-Japanese agreement for joint defense is without doubt indispensable economically for the creation of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Major rice producing centers in the French colony are the Cochin-China and Tongking deltas: the produce from the former area is called Saigon rice and that from the latter Tongking rice. But it must be noted that overseas shipments are made largely from Saigon.

French Indo-China, together with Thailand and Burma, are the three largest rice producers in the world. Indo-China's exports annually comprise about a quarter of the world's rice shipments, and the combined total of these three southern countries as much as 95 per cent.

In terms of quantity Indo-China's exports total around 1,500,000 metric tons a year, which corresponds to some 2,000,000 metric tons of unhulled rice, or one-third of the total crops there. As already pointed out, it is Saigon rice that is shipped abroad on a large scale. Accordingly, cultivation in the Cochin-China delta is made mainly for export purpose.

Marked Changes

Up to around 1930 Saigon rice had been shipped for the most part to East Asian markets, such as China, the Netherlands East Indies, Singapore and Japan. Of the total shipments in 1930, for instance, some 58 per cent went to these neighboring countries (44.8 per cent for China and Hongkong, 11 per cent to the East Indies, 9 per cent for Singapore and 3 per cent for Japan), while only 21 per cent to France and its colonies. But marked changes were witnessed before long.

In 1938 the ratio of shipments to the homeland increased to about 64 per cent, whereas that of exports to the East Asian markets dropping to only 19 per cent. This is, needless to say, due in the main to the self-centered trade and colonial policies of the Paris Government, which exempted from all levies shipments from Indo-China to the homeland and other French colonies and imposed heavy duties on arrivals to Indo-China from the East Asian countries.

Rice exports from Saigon in 1930 and 1938 are compared with each other as follows (in terms of 1,000 metric tons: parenthesized figures denoting ratios in terms of percentage):

	1930	1938
France	203 (19.2)	563 (52.)
French Colonies ...	41 (1.8)	124 (11.5)
Europe	25 (2.3)	81 (7.4)
Japan	33 (3.0)	0.2 (0.02)
China (including Hongkong)	489 (44.8)	158 (14.6)
Netherlands East Indies.	120 (11.0)	25 (2.3)
Singapore	103 (9.4)	26 (2.4)
Total	1,090 (100)	1,077 (100)

Since the outbreak of the European War, however, rice shipments from French Indo-China to the homeland have been interrupted seriously. At present even supply to the de Gaullists within the British Empire is hardly possible due to the shortage of British shipping.

Under such circumstances, it is essential for Indo-China to seek a new outlet in Japan in order to overcome the imminent economic crisis which is likely to develop due to the stoppage of rice exports. This means that the only alternative for surmounting the economic catastrophe ahead of the French colony is active participation in the Japanese-sponsored common prosperity program in East Asia.

On the other hand, Saigon rice is an indispensable food for Central and South China (including Hongkong). North China, too, cannot dispense with rice from Indo-China as well as Thailand. In the first half of 1938, for instance, North China bought 802,404 yuan's worth of rice (both hulled and unhulled) from Indo-China and 3,037,603 yuan from Thailand, according to Tarutsugu Kasahara, author of the "Hokushi Shokuryo Mondai" (Food Problems in North China).

Rice Trade Controlled

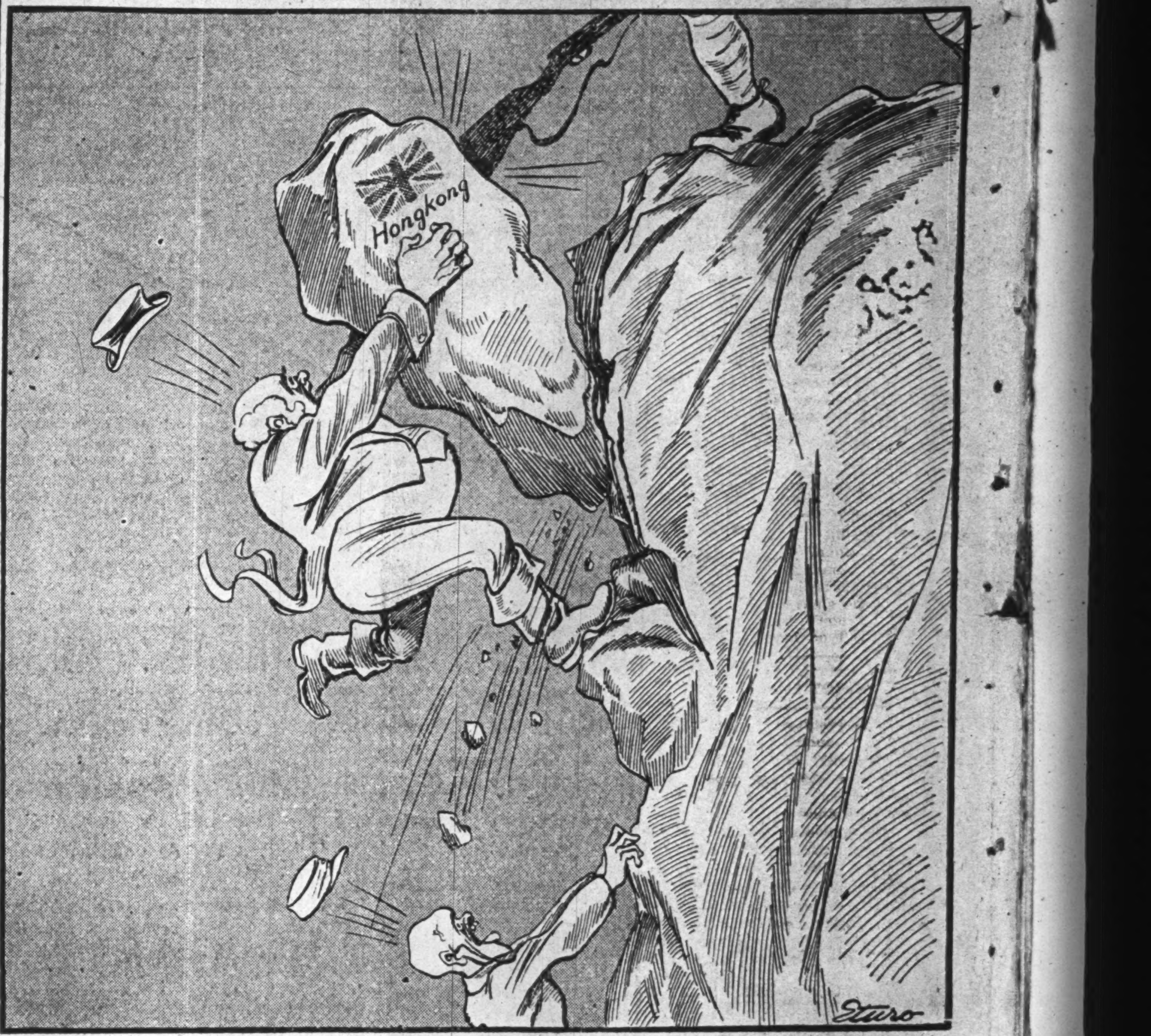
Another notable fact is that Chinese merchants, especially those in Cholon, southwest of Saigon, are playing an important role in rice trade. According to Masao Kanda, the history of this Chinese town dates as far back as the Ming dynasty. When this regime was overthrown by Manchus, some 3,000 loyalists made their escape in 60 junks to Cochin-China and settled there by pledging allegiance to the King of Annam. Before long they established a dominant position in commerce and river shipping, thereby placing rice trade under their control.

Chinese residents in French Indo-China are estimated at about 326,000, of whom about 200,000 live in the Cholon district. Their commercial influence is such that not only rice but cotton and sugar are under their control. Although their number is far smaller than the community of their fellow countrymen in Thailand, their wealth and influence are much larger and wider.

Chinese residents in the French colony had been extending support to the Chiang Kai-shek Government up to last July. It is to be recalled here that they put various obstacles in the way of rice shipments to Japan in the winter of 1939. But because rice shipments elsewhere have become extremely difficult owing to the lack of French and British shipping bottoms, Chinese interests can be expected to lean toward Japan very soon. On the other hand, the Kuomintang Government at Nanking, in its campaign for winning overseas Chinese, are concentrating efforts on those in Cochin-China.

It may be concluded that rice is an indispensable factor for common prosperity of Japan, China and French Indo-China, and that Chinese residents at Cholon, who are monopolizing Saigon rice, are a wedge for hearty collaboration of these three countries.

Too Late



Publications Received

Koa (The Development of East Asia); Nos. 1, 3 and 4, October, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, Tokyo. These are the pamphlets, containing several lectures about the problem of East Asia given in Tokyo under the auspices of the Association. Pamphlet No. 1 consists of three lectures, namely, the World's Development and the Establishment of the Greater East Asia by Ryutaro Nagai, the Construction of the New Order in East Asia by Mitsuo Miyate, and the War Results of the China Affair by Colonel Itsuo Mabuchi. No. 3 also contains three lectures, the German-Soviet War and the International Situation by Commander Goro Takase, the Idea of the Unification of the Greater East Asia by Nobuo Amakawa, and the China Affair vis-a-vis the World Situation by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi. No. 4 includes the European and American Invasion Over East Asia and the Campaign for the Development of East Asia by General Senjuro Hayashi, the Idea of the Campaign for the Development of East Asia by Captain Yoshiyuki Ichinomiya, and the Economy of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by Sannojo Nakamura.

AT THE CHURCHES

Tokyo Union Church (4 Onden, Meiji Jingu-dori); Services have been temporarily discontinued.

St. Andrew's (Shiba): 8 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Right Rev. Bishop S. Heaslett.
12 noon Holy Communion.
Wednesday, 6 p.m. Intercession Service.

Cathedral Church (19 Sekiguchi Daimachi, Koishikawa); 6:30 a.m. Holy Mass; 9 a.m. Holy Mass.

Sacred Heart Church (21 Kasumi-cho, Azabu); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 9:30 a.m. Holy Mass.

St. Francis Xavier's Church (Nishi Kanda); 6:30 a.m. Holy Mass; 9:30 a.m. Holy Mass.

Saint Teresa's Church (10 Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 8 a.m. Holy Mass; 9 a.m. Holy Mass; 10:30 a.m. Holy Mass; Week-day Masses at 6:30 and 7 a.m. Japanese and foreign confessions will be heard before all Masses and on Saturdays from 3 to 6 p.m. (Tel. Kudan 33-3342).

Yokohama Union Church: 10 a.m. Sunday School, 11 a.m. Worship Service with Sermon.

Christ Church (Yokohama): 8 a.m. Holy Communion.
6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Friday: 7:15 a.m. Holy Communion.

Sacred Heart Cathedral Church (44 Bluff, Yokohama); 7 a.m. Holy Mass; 8 a.m. Holy Mass; 10 a.m. Holy Mass; 4:30 p.m. Benediction on the Blessed Sacrament; Weekdays, Holy Mass at 6:30 and 7 a.m. Ringing of the Angelus at 6 a.m., noon and 6 p.m.; Holy Hour of Adoration, every Thursday from 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Kobe Union Church; 9:45 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Class; 11 a.m. Morning Worship with sermon.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, Karuizawa (behind the Karuizawa Hotel); Sundays 9 a.m. Holy Mass; Week-days 7 a.m. Holy Mass.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

In appreciation of their services rendered to the cause of the State His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to invite about 40 elder statesmen including Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, and Mr. Koki Hirota, to an Imperial luncheon held at the Homei-den Hall of the Imperial Palace at noon Friday.

The function was also attended by Field Marshal H.I.H. Prince Kotohito Kan-in, and Field Marshal H.I.H. Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and other Court officials.

In recognition of their meritorious services rendered to the cause of the State during the China Affair His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience at the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. Friday to 12 Lieutenant-Generals who have been recently rewarded for their services, including Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Lieutenant-General Shigeharu Suematsu, Lieutenant-General Takamasa Izeki and Lieutenant-General Sadao Ushijima.

Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, newly appointed Ambassador to Nanking, proceeded to the Imperial Palace where he was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at 2 p.m. Friday. Later he was granted an audience by Her Majesty the Empress.

In felicitation of the recently concluded Offensive and Defensive Pact between Japan and Thailand, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo gave a luncheon party at his official residence Friday.

The Japanese side was represented by Premier General Tojo, Foreign Minister Togo, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff and many others while Thailand was represented by Phya Sri Sena, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, Colonel Luang Virayodha, Attache, Captain Luang Somburana Yudhavija and Luang Ratanadib, the secretary. Mr. Li, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, was also present at the function.

There will be no reception at the Royal Afghan Legation in Tokyo on Id Day.

There will be a Sylvester Service at the German Church, Naka Rokubancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, conducted by Pastor Theodore Jaeckel on Wednesday, December 31, at 2 p.m.

Dr. and Mrs. Karl Kindermann entertained about 30 friends and students of the Tokyo Lawyer's Union University Group at their Omori home on the afternoon and evening of Thursday, December 25.

A New Year performance will be presented at the leading theaters of the Asakusa amusement center on December 31. At the Kokusai Gekijo, a first release showing of the movie "Soshu no Yoru" (The Night of Soochow) will be the feature picture. Yoko Fuji, popular actress of samurai drama and her troupe will appear at the Shochikuza, with Jiro Omi and Kaiji Tanaka collaborating as guest players. Shu Kanai will present a repertoire program at the Kōen Gekijo, which will include "Yagyu Matajuro and Isshin Tasuke" (Lord Yagyu and a Faithful Servant).

The Reich Foreign Minister Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, will speak to Japan over the short-waves radio for the first international broadcast exchange program arranged under the recently concluded Japanese-German agreement, at 10:15 p.m., today (Tokyo time). German music will also be heard in the course of the program, which is to last about one hour.

A special supply of eggs for the New Year holidays is to be distributed among the citizens of Tokyo on one of the last two days of the year, through the neighborhood associations. On the average, one egg is to be supplied per two persons of each household.

Pharmacists from all parts of Japan held a "patriotic pharmacists' meeting" at the Nihonbashi Club, Hamacho, Friday afternoon. The event, which was attended by about 1,500 persons, featured a patriotic ceremony and lectures by Lieutenant-General Kiyokatsu Sato and others.

Under the auspices of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi newspaper, a "Patriotic Arts Program" featuring the "Song of the Decisive Battle in Greater East Asia" will be held at the Kabuki Theater, at 1 p.m. today. Admission will be free.

Several noted dancers and singers will participate in the performances. Among the dancers are Miss Midori Ishii and her troupe; Takashi Eguchi, Miss Misako Miya and members of their studio; the Shimada Children's Dance Group; Miss Sumi Hanayagi and her company; Jusuke Hanayagi and his group; Kanjuro Fujima and his group; Ennosuke Ichikawa, Danshiro Ichikawa,

(Continued on Page 4)

Radio Program

Saturday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial talk on "Great South Seas Topography (2)," by Ken Sawada.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Hyoji Sugawara: Patriotic Poems Recital, by Fujio Nagasama; "The Prelude of Greater East Asia War," (H. Sato), "The Flag," (I. Saeki), "Patriotic 31-letter Poem," (H. Kitahara) and "To Call," (D. Horiguchi).
8:00 News: Cello solo; Bach's Suite for Cello.
10:00 News: Juvenile hour; Children Songs.
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Hopes to Housewives in wartime," by Tosaburo Komatsu of the Board of Information.
11:00 National School Hour: Serial South Pioneer Biography Series "Ryoji Kadokura," by Ichiro Ogawa.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: Naniwabushi records.
1:00 Narration "The Travel Accounts on Thailand," (S. Mishima) and Yuriko Nagai.
1:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Food and Nourishing in Wartime," by Ryochi Fujimaki.
2:00 National School Hour: Chorus "Go to the Pacific Ocean!" by Tokyo City Gyotoku National School pupils. Music Accompaniment by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.

—Evening—

6:00 Little nation's hour: News; Talk on "Some Thousand Million People of the Greater East Asia," by Keiji Minami.
6:30 Talk on "America's Weak Points," by Satoru Ando.
7:30 Calling Nation Series.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Radio Drama "The Song of Kumano Channel," by Yaeko Mizutani, Toshio Yamaguchi and others.
9:00 News; Rakugo: Popular Songs.
10:00 Time: Today's war situation and news: The First Japan and Germany Exchange Broadcast from Berlin.
11:00 News.

Japan Times & Advertiser
EVENING EDITION

No. 15,348 (THE 16th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1941 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

FIERCE TANK BATTLE REPORTED AS JAPANESE FORCES HEMMING MANILA FROM ALL DIRECTIONS

Pressure on Philippines Capital Increasing Steadily —Americans Said Losing Heavily In War Action

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION ANNOUNCED

Domei

LISBON, December 26.—In a final communique issued from Manila before withdrawing from the city, the United States High Command in the Philippines declared that a fierce tank battle is in progress southeast of Manila as the pressure of Japanese attacks on the city is steadily increasing, according to a report received here from Manila today.

Heavy losses are being sustained, the report states, adding, the Japanese are concentrating their artillery on the northern battlefront and are intensifying their attack, while the activity of the Japanese Air Force is increasing daily.

Evacuates From Manila

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 26.—Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, today declared that upon the advice of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in the Philippines, the Government has decided to withdraw from Manila, according to a Manila report received here today.

As evacuation preparations were being made for the removal of United States Army and Civil departments, President Quezon declared that in co-operation with the High Command he would carry on governmental duties from a new seat of Government.

Meanwhile, Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, asserted that "there is no change in our plans to continue our resistance for the final victory."

The only agencies of government and employes remaining in Manila are those in charge of maintaining order, Mr. Sayre said.

Reshuffles Cabinet

Domei

LISBON, December 25.—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippines Commonwealth Government today suddenly carried out a drastic wartime reconstruction of his Cabinet, reducing its former membership of nine members to four by joining several ministries and assuming himself the post of Minister of the Interior, it is reported from Manila.

Simultaneously, it is reported that the Philippines Government had removed itself from Manila to an undisclosed safety zone.

The Cabinet reconstruction was ordered by President Quezon who invoked the emergency powers vested in the President in view of the acute Philippines situation.

NEW ASIA

General Hata Back

Domei

NANKING, December 26.—The press section of the Japanese expeditionary forces in China today announced that General Shunroku Hata, Commander of the Japanese expeditionary forces in China, yesterday returned here from his trip of inspection of the military situation as well as conditions of foreign interests taken over by the Japanese in Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao and Tsinan.

Kuriyama Returns

Domei

HANOI, December 26.—Shigeru Kuriyama, Secretary-General of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in French Indo-China, returned back to his post from Tokyo at 2 p.m. today.

He saw Ambassador Kenki Yoshizawa and made an important report to him.

Alliance Concluded

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 26.—A military alliance was concluded today among Chungking and Great Britain and the United States, the Chiang Kai-shek regime and the British and American Embassies in Chungking jointly announced this morning, according to Chungking reports reaching here.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

GERMANS REPULSE LENINGRAD SORTIES

Red Attacks in Donetz Area Also Turned Back—Luftwaffe Strafe Concentrations

Domei

BERLIN, December 26.—German troops yesterday smashed strong Soviet attempts to break out of Leningrad, annihilating over 1,000 Red troops and destroying 25 tanks. the High Command announced today.

Other strong Soviet attacks in the Donetz Basin were repulsed by German forces, in cooperation with Slovak and Italian troops, the communique said. Severe losses were inflicted.

Fierce struggles still were said to be raging in the central sector of the eastern front, where German troops grimly are defending their positions against Soviet tank attacks.

The German air force yesterday attacked Soviet troop concentrations, camps and railways in the central sector of the eastern front and at Leningrad, as well as supply trains on the Murmansk railway line, the communique said. Four Soviet planes were said to have been shot down by Italian pursuit planes in another sector of the front.

Referring to the Battle of Britain, the communique said, the Luftwaffe last night sank a British freighter of 3,000 tons off the British east coast and severely damaged four other freighters.

Benghazi, Libya, has been evacuated according to plan and has been occupied by British troops without fighting, the communique said, adding, fierce fighting still is continuing in North Africa. German bombers yesterday attacked British military objectives on

(Continued on Page 2)

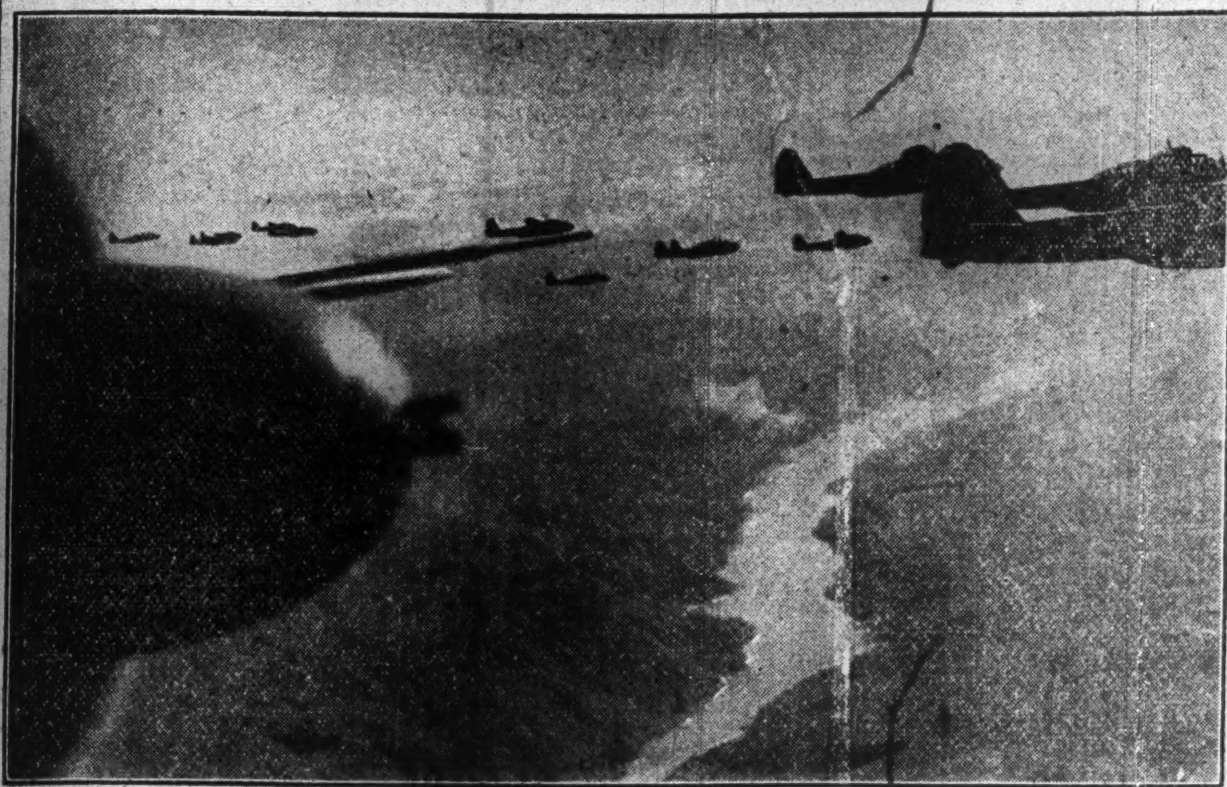
Ribbentrop Sees Kailani

Domei

BERLIN, December 26.—Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, has conferred with Rashid Ali el Kailani, former Iraq Premier, who last May led Iraq resistance against British invasion, it was learned today.

Problems of mutual interest were said to have been discussed by the two,

They Control Southern Skies



DIET SESSION HEARS WAR DEVELOPMENTS

War and Navy Ministers Report on Hostilities—Thanks Resolution Passed

RECESS TILL JANUARY 20

Imperial Message Urges United Effort to Victory—House Reply Is Adopted

Reports on the war development in the past one month were submitted by War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada to the House of Peers at its plenary session this morning, and a resolution expressing appreciation for the efforts of the Army and Navy in the capitulation of Hongkong was unanimously passed.

The House of Peers was called to order at 10 a.m., and the draft of the reply of the House to the gracious Imperial Message granted the Diet at the opening ceremony Friday was put to a vote and unanimously approved. Then, the election of the House Chairman and the Chairman of the Budget Committee took place. Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa was appointed House Chairman and Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, Chairman of the Budget Committee.

The House went into a short recess, and when it was reopened at 11 a.m. the War Minister and the Navy Minister reported on the war development since their previous reports given at the 78th Diet session.

Following the reports by the War and Navy Ministers, the House of Peers unanimously approved a bill expressing appreciation and thanks to the Commanders of the Army and Navy forces that took part in the attack on Hongkong. War Minister General Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shimada expressed thanks on behalf of the Army and Navy for the resolution passed by the House of Peers.

Thereupon, the House of Peers adjourned until January 20.

The House of Representatives was also called to order at 10 a.m. and will hear the war reports by the Army and Navy Ministers in the afternoon. The House will also approve a resolution expressing thanks to the Army and Navy. The House of Representatives will also adjourn this afternoon until January 20.

The members of the House of Representatives in the present session total 431, and there are 35 vacancies. The membership is divided into the following groups.

Giin Domei	311
Gokokai	37
First Room	36
Koa Domei	27
Giin Club	14
Independents	6
Total	431

Imperial Message Granted

At the opening ceremony of the 79th ordinary session of the Imperial Diet at the Chamber of the Upper House at 11 a.m. Friday, His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted an Imperial Message. The message as translated by Domei follows:

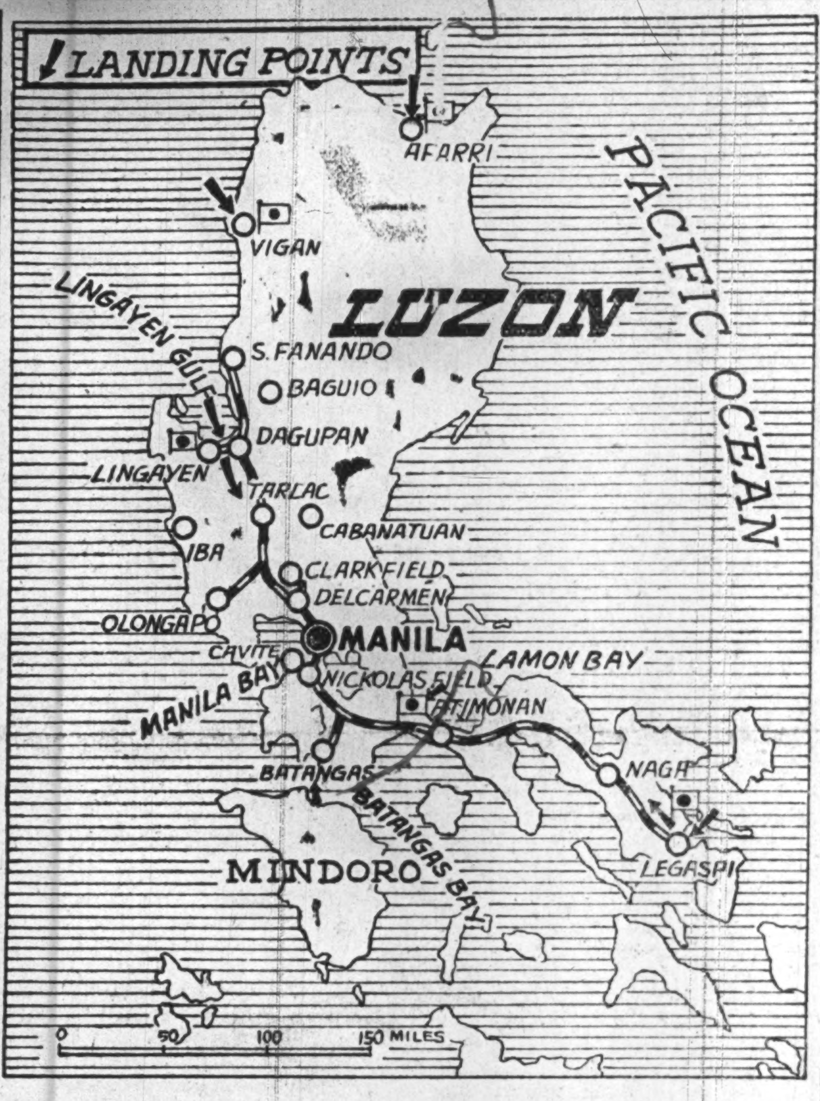
"We, in opening the Imperial Diet session with due ceremony, order each member of both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives to take notice: It is Our great joy that Our expeditionary forces have enhanced their prestige at home and abroad by winning consecutive victories and that the Alliance with the friendly countries has become cemented more and more.

"We, herewith, hope Our subjects in their national unity based on fealty will achieve the objective of the war.

"We, hereby, ordered the State Ministers to submit to the Imperial Diet the budgetary measures for the 17th fiscal year of Showa and the special military estimates as well as legislative bills in general.

"We, hereby, order you in mutual unison by realizing deeply the gravity

(Continued on Page 2)



Top: Smashing all enemy resistance, the glorious air units of the Japanese Army and Navy now rule undisputed over the skies of East Asia. Shown are a crack unit of Army planes winging their way to further victories. (Censored by the War Ministry). Lower: A map of Luzon where a giant concerted drive is now being launched toward Manila. Japanese flags mark spots where landings were made.

ADVANCE IN MALAYA CONTINUES DESPITE FRANTIC BRITISH MOVE TO REENFORCE CRITICAL AREAS

Japanese Troops Operating in Cooperation From Both Coasts Drive Southward to Unnamed River Point

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES ON MALAY BORDER, December 26.—A Singapore radio broadcast intercepted here indicates that Japanese troops operating on both coasts of Malay Peninsula, acting in cooperation, have advanced southward to the bank of an unspecified river.

It is also reported that fresh British reinforcements are being sent to the front in an attempt to offset the fiasco on the Malay border. The radio stresses that the main force of the British defenders will defend Singapore at all cost. It seems, however, that the fall of the British first line defenses in Malaya has dealt a decisive blow to the British defenders.

Brooke-Popham Replaced

Domei

LISBON, December 26.—Following the example of the United States in placing the blame for the naval and military disasters upon their ranking officers, the British Government has announced that Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Far Eastern Forces, has been relieved of his command and succeeded by Lieutenant-General Henry Royds Pownall, according to a report received here from London today.

Fights Minus One Wing

The third bombing of Rangoon by the Imperial Army air forces on December 25, though even more effective than in the previous raids, was not accomplished without combating hard enemy resistance, it is reported.

(Continued on Page 2)

HONGKONG FULLY OCCUPIED; PEACE AND ORDER RESTORED AS IMPERIAL FORCES ENTER

All Key Points on Island Under Control Of Imperial Forces by 11 A.M. on Friday

INDIANS SACRIFICED IN DEFENSE

Domei

HONGKONG, December 26.—With key points taken by the Japanese, a complete occupation of Hongkong Island was made at 11 a.m. today.

Accompanied by British representatives, delegates of Japanese forces set their glorious foot on the Victoria Peak at 1 a.m.

With gendarmes at the head, Japanese troops at 5 a.m. made a triumphant march into the city which was followed by another crack Japanese unit which started the work of restoring order and maintaining peace in the city.

In the wake of these Japanese forces, a Japanese engineer corps landed on the pier in front of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, and a complete occupation of the city was finished at 11 a.m.

Navy Results During Siege

Revealing the Japanese Navy's part in the capture of Hongkong, it was learned today that 1 submarine, 1 gunboat, 1 destroyer and 6 torpedo boats attached to Hongkong were either sunk or totally destroyed during the attack of the crown colony.

Immediately upon the surrender of the British garrison, Japanese marines occupied Stonecutter Island and seized 40 or 50 vessels and quantities of ammunition.

Cowardly Action Revealed

In the defense of Hongkong, Indian soldiers were mostly sacrificed as they were placed in the front lines while the Canadians, Australians and English remained behind, it was revealed upon surrender of the island, according to the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters. Indians were placed foremost, then Canadians in the second line, Australians in the third and the English in the fourth and last.

The English forces watched foremost defense line being destroyed by Japanese forces, sacrificing the Indian troops, and then also let the second and third lines go. But when the last line manned by the English themselves faced danger, they lacked courage to fight and thus quickly surrendered, although if they had will, they could have held their position for some time. The revelation proved how cruel, inhuman and cowardly are English officers and soldiers, whose practice, it seems is to make others sacrifice their lives for themselves, as they had done in Europe.

Aftermath Described

Hongkong under the rule of the British has breathed its last. No one cares or weeps over the downfall of this city. Even the coolies who are now clearing up the debris on the streets have no temptation to pick up the $10 Hongkong paper money found scattered on the sidewalks and highway, reports the Tokyo Nichi Nichi reporter from Hongkong, after his jaunt through the city on the day following its surrender.

"The sun which rose over the eastern horizon of East Asia on the morning of December 26, the day immediately following the fall of Hongkong, splashed its golden rays over this erstwhile British outpost as if to cleanse this moribund city of all its putrid influences.

"The warm sun sprinkled its rays on my back as I went out for an early morning jaunt to see Hongkong, breathing hard after the terrific assaults which the Japanese had made on the city. Throughout every corner of the land, I could see Japanese flags whipping in the East Asian sky.

"Starting out from the place where the Japanese forces had made their landing, I picked myself through barricades, past the famous racing ground and through the Queen's Drive.

"The pavement was cracked and blasted in all places while some ground mines could still be seen on the roadside. Everywhere, there were marks of bitter fighting and walls peppered with bullet holes. There must have been thousands and thousands of abandoned automobiles, new ones and destroyed, trucks and buses on the road between the race course and the place where the Japanese had landed.

"Electric poles, broken, with their wires dropping helplessly from the top of the poles, a corpse of an Indian clinging to the steering wheel of a car, stores and buildings plundered by the British, all presented a ghastly picture of what had to occur because the Governor-General of the island had failed to accept the Japanese offer to turn over the city in order to save its people from loss of life and property.

Sun Banner Unfurled

"Looking up, I could see Victoria Peak on top of which was unfurled the Japanese flag. Of course, the flag was hoisted in the compounds of the Japanese Consulate too. The fortifications on top of this hill and other peaks were a tangled mass of steel and broken, cracked cement. The top of pill-boxes had been blown off by the direct hit from the Japanese artillery and bombs.

"When I looked at this post-battle scene, I wondered how Governor-General Young and the other prisoners of war, the thousands of British soldiers felt, I wonder if they felt as if they were taking part in England's funeral procession. The look on their faces was one of remorse and melancholy while the faces of the Chinese and Indians were wrinkled in a relieved, happy smile.

"The government buildings in the Victoria plaza were all blasted to pieces by cannonade while the glasses of the windows were all splintered.

"In the Chinese district, the Chinese merchants refused to accept the Hongkong dollar but demanded Japanese military script. Hongkong dollar paper money could be seen on the streets but none of the coolies who are now clearing up the debris had any use for them. Only the wind blowing from the ocean seemed to gain enjoyment out of fondling the old Hongkong paper money scattered over

(Continued on Page 2)

VICHY ISLES SEIZURE NEGATES ASSURANCE

French Government Scores Degaullist Move—American Reaction Unfavorable

RESTORATION NOW SOUGHT

Canada May Join in Action—Occupation Termed Big Political Blunder

Domei

VICHY, December 26.—The occupation of the French islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, 15 miles south of Newfoundland, was considered in direct contrast to the assurance given by the United States Government to maintain the status quo on possessions in the Western Hemisphere, according to a Government announcement issued today.

The Government stated that the action taken by the Degaullists was at the request of the Anglo-Saxon Powers.

U.S. Disapproves

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 26.—The United States Government has disapproved the occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands off Newfoundland by Degaullist forces, according to a Washington report received here today.

The State Department was said to have declared that the occupation was done without consulting the United States. Washington, moreover, has already consulted Canada regarding restoring its status quo.

Annoyance Noted

Domei

VICHY, December 26.—The occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon, French possessions just 10 miles off the southern coast of Newfoundland, by General Charles Degaulle's forces has caused "great annoyance" in the United States, and especially in Canada, according to a Havas report from Ottawa received here today.

William Lyon MacKenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, making use of his stay in Washington to join the protest of the United States Government against this arbitrary move by three Degaullist warships, the report stated.

Meanwhile, reliable Vichy quarters have pointed out that the motive for this latest action by Degaulle lies in his wish to get some non-European haven for his friends and himself in case they are forced to leave London for some compelling military reasons.

Seen Big Blunder

D.N.B.

VICHY, December 26.—The occupation of the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon by Degaullist troops seems to have greatly annoyed the United States and especially Canada. The Havas agency reported from Ot-

IRAN-JAPAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT TEHERAN

Tokyo Envoy Sees Foreign Minister—British Pressure Seen Being Resisted

Domei

ANKARA, December 26.—Hikotaro Ichikawa, Japanese Minister to Iran, yesterday visited the Iranian Foreign Minister and conversed with him on Iranian-Japanese problems, it was reported here today from Teheran.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Iranian Government has been resisting British pressure to break off diplomatic relations with Japan.

Domei

ANKARA, December 25.—William Bullitt, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Anglo-American conference to be held in Cairo, is scheduled to arrive in Teheran on Sunday to gather material in connection with a British-American-Soviet co-operation program.

The former United States Ambassador to France, it is believed, will depart from Teheran for the Egyptian capital after remaining in the Iranian capital for a few days.

Plane Raid Scare Spoils Christmas For Chicago Folk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 26.—As Chicago citizens were about to enjoy their traditional Christmas Day eggnogg, the sudden wail of air-raid sirens throughout the Windy City and the roar of 12 airplanes flying from the direction of Lake Michigan brought the grim realities of war to the people as they rushed to their cellars for shelter, according to a report received here today from Chicago. A formation of United States pursuit planes from a neighboring airdrome rose to meet the unidentified machines but so far, nothing is known about the result of chase, the report said.

HONGKONG CAPTURE SPEEDS NEW ORDER

Chief of Army Information Speaks of His 3-Year Stay in City

That the surrender of Hongkong into the hands of the Japanese Imperial Forces is positively an important stepping stone toward establishing permanent peace in East Asia was emphasized by Colonel Hideo Ohira, chief of the Army Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters, before a group of newspapermen on Thursday night immediately following the sensational news released officially by the authorities.

Colonel Ohira, who stayed in Hongkong about three years from August 1936 in the course of an important mission assigned him, related part of his observations of the former British fortress by condemning the arrogant and extravagant attitude displayed by the British aristocrats and army.

City Well Fortified

"First of all," he said, "I am glad to hear Hongkong has surrendered. Undoubtedly, the Imperial Forces encountered innumerable hardships for Britain had constructed on the island many pill-boxes and emplacements at high costs. During my stay, I found that pill-boxes were even built in the amusement quarters of the city."

War preparations were in full swing even during his visit for Colonel Ohira stated all roads in the island were so adjusted that motor cars of civilians as well as of the army could run across the whole city at will. The troops stationed there consisted of Britishers, Indians and Australians with some Chinese as volunteer soldiers, and these men underwent vigorous training daily. Once a year, a large-scale military maneuver was held and he stated this conglomeration of soldiers were then generally instructed in the methods of effectively defending the island.

Extravagance was at its height of glory when the colonel was stationed on the island for he asserted the British residents were living in a most luxurious style. They would hold lavish banquets, participate in various sports, give tea and dancing parties and in fact, indulge in various other pastimes. The expenses, he declared, were defrayed from their relentless exploitation by enslaving Chinese.

Miserable Life of Chinese

In contrast to the British reckless and extravagant living, Colonel Ohira said he used to sympathize with the poor Chinese residents for they were leading a miserable life. Many of them were homeless and hungry and in that pitiful plight, they frequently roamed the streets aimlessly just to pass the nights under the eaves of houses to find shelter. Now with the fall of Hongkong, the colonel believes the Chinese coolies would be liberated from the British yoke and a haven of paradise awaits them in contrast to the tolerations they had endured. Moreover, he is of the opinion the city would now make a suitable place for the wealthy Chinese around Canton to spend their weekend.

Most important of all regarding the collapse of Hongkong is that it spells the doom for the Chungking regime for in the opinion of the colonel it practically passed a death sentence since it was one of the headquarters where General Chiang Kai-shek schemed and disseminated his anti-Japanese agitations.

Diet Session Hears War Developments

(Continued from Page 1)

of the situation to fulfil the duties of helping in the conduct of State affairs."

The House of Representatives Friday morning adopted the following reply to the gracious Imperial Message granted at the opening ceremony of the 79th ordinary session of the Imperial Diet.

The Lower House reply reads in substance as follows:

"We, humble subjects, are deeply impressed by the gracious Imperial Message granted by His Majesty the Emperor at the opening ceremony of the 79th ordinary session of the Diet today. Under the August Virtue of His Majesty, the Imperial Forces are now winning consecutive victories, greatly enhancing the national prestige throughout the whole world.

"In obedience to the Imperial request, all we members of the House of Representatives pledge ourselves promptly to accomplish the object of the present war."

At Friday's plenary session of the Upper House a cable of gratitude to the officers and men who fought for the capitulation of Hongkong has been decided upon, to be sent tomorrow to Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai and to Vice-Admiral Masaichi Niimi, Commanders-in-Chief respectively of Army and Navy forces attacking Hongkong.

A regular Cabinet meeting was held Friday morning with all the Ministers present including Premier General Hideki Tojo to discuss the bills to be presented to the 79th ordinary session of the Diet.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

Date ....

Nationality ....

Name ....

Address ....

Japanese Press Comments

Saturday, December 27

YOMIURI—Greater East War and Chungking
NICHI NICHI—Preparation for Southern Administration
British Brutality
ASAHI—Firm Resolve for Achievement of War Objective
MIYAKO—Look at Our Fighting Strength
Basic Policy Needed
KOKUMIN—Fallen Knighthood

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Greater East Asia War and Chungking
YOMIURI

At the meeting of the second people's political council which opened in Chungking on November 17, Chiang Kai-shek declared that both Britain and America would never compromise with Japan by sacrificing Chungking. "As the collapse of the Japanese-American negotiations is inevitable, this is a golden opportunity to bring sanctions on Japan.

Chungking's policy vis-a-vis the China affair was to prolong it as long as possible and, after the exhaustion of Japan, to make third Powers fight against Japan, thus trying to turn the situation in its favor.

As the Japanese-American negotiations was opened in April this year, Chungking showed great irritation and tried to prevent a compromise between Japan and the United States, thus trying to cause the rupture of the negotiations. They tried every possible means for the collapse of the negotiations and all press belonging to the Chungking Government echoed this attitude of the Chiang regime.

With the Japanese-American negotiations finally coming to a rupture, Japan and the United States entered a state of war on December 8. With the opening of the war, the China affair has become a part of the world war. As long as this fact is concerned, the plan of the Chungking Government appears to have succeeded, but the realities are quite different from what the Chungking authorities hoped for at first. They never dreamed of the lightning attack of the Japanese navy on the U.S. fleet in Hawaii. They also thought that even if the Japanese-American negotiations came to failure, Japan would only advance to Thailand and Burma and would try to avoid a direct clash with the United States Thirdly, they underestimated Japan's national strength and H.H. Kung, for example, declared that the Japanese Navy would be no match with the U.S. Navy.

We can easily imagine the bewilderment of the Chungking Government at the glorious victory scored by the Imperial forces since the outbreak of the war. As the result of the American and British defeats, firstly the Pacific islands have been brought under Japanese control and due to the bombing of Rangoon the Burma route has become useless for Chungking; secondly as the result of the fall of Hongkong and the consternation prevailing in Manila, the international air route has completely been intercepted; and thirdly the contact between the Chungking Government and six million Chinese overseas merchants are now cut off.

At this juncture, there are only two ways for Chungking, namely, immediate surrender to Japan or suffer destruction together with the United States and Britain. With Hongkong falling into the Japanese hands completely, the fate of Chungking is now hanging in the balance.

Preparation for Southern Administration
NICHI NICHI

With American and British influences being driven away from East Asia by the gallant activities of the Imperial forces, Greater East Asia is now returning to itself. Since the prime objective of the Greater East Asia War is the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we hope this epochal task will be completed without delay.

Various questions confronting this task are multiple. The area covering the Sphere is vast and races are heterogeneous. Their economic, cultural and even daily lives have been dependent on Britain and America. In order to achieve the ideal of co-existence and common prosperity, our plan must not be dogmatic, but, instead, it must be far-sighted and large in scale. For this purpose, the domestic structure must be strengthened further in order to give no room for Anglo-American maneuverings.

The development of natural resources, for example, must be carried out in order to minister to each other's need within the Greater East Asia Sphere. This task must be completed even to require one-half of our national strength. The Government for this purpose must establish a great organ for the development of the south.

British Brutality

We heard reports concerning the crushing defeat suffered by the Canadian troops. When the occupation of Hongkong island was completed by the Japanese forces by the British surrender it was found that comparatively few losses were suffered by the British troops. It was because the British troops placed themselves in safer positions and made the colonial armies defend the front lines.

The troops placed at the most dangerous front in the defense of Hongkong were the Indians and subsequently their losses are reported to have been the greatest. Similar incidents are also reported on the Malay front. The British selfishness and brutality are well proved in the above instances. With the fall of Hongkong, the British Empire has begun to crumble. The British diplomatic and colonial policies to defend themselves at the sacrifice of Asiatic peoples have begun to collapse. The Indians, Burmese and Chungking must reflect on the situation.

Firm Resolve for Achievement of War Objective
ASAHI

At the opening ceremony of the 79th Imperial Diet session, His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to grant an Imperial Rescript, in which His Majesty expressed hope that the nation would achieve its objective of war. On the same day, we received the report of the fall of Hongkong. The Imperial Diet and the entire nation were filled with deep emotions for the august virtue of His Majesty and renewed determination for early achievement of the war objective.

The objective of the Greater East Asia War is to establish the stability of East Asia and contribute to the world peace. Thanks to the gallant activities of the Imperial forces which destroyed the U.S. Navy and air force in Hawaii at the outset of the war, the war situation has been developing in our favor constantly and it will not be before long that the American and British imperialism will be wiped out from East Asia.

Since the shut-out from natural resources in East Asia will mean a fatal blow to them, both America and Britain will desperately try to retrieve their declining fortunes. They are undoubtedly hoping to prolong the war as long as possible.

No matter how long the war may be prolonged, we must fight to the end in order to achieve our objective. This iron determination for its accomplishment is the only way to respond to the Imperial wishes.

Look at Our Fighting Strength
MIYAKO

While President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill are discussing new war measures, Wake Island was occupied, Hongkong was captured and General MacArthur, Commander of Philippines Forces, is reported to have escaped from Manila. With the mastery of air over Malaya now falling into the Japanese hands, the fall of Singapore has now become quite inevitable. Greatly taken aback by the glorious Japanese war results, Chiang Kai-shek could not do anything to aid the British forces defending Hongkong. Thus nothing was achieved as the result of the Roosevelt-Churchill conference at Washington.

Basic Policy Needed

As the collapse of the American and British influences signifies the establishment of the new order in East Asia, various political and economic measures must be carried out along with the war operations.

At the Diet session in the latter part of January following the regular New Year recess, we expect that the Government will at least make public the outline of its policy and measures for the southern co-prosperity sphere. We hope that policies based on the reality will be formulated by the Government as soon as possible.

Fallen Knighthood
KOKUMIN

Already less than in twenty days since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the unmatchable war results gained by the Japanese have astonished the world, while the wonderful strategy of the High Command and the self-sacrificing activities of officers and men on the first line front have filled the hearts of the people with gratitude and adoration. The fall of Hongkong in such a short period has refreshed our sense furthermore.

Twice the Japanese commander recommended Governor Young to surrender in accordance with the immutable code of Bushido and out of deep consideration for the innocent inhabitants of the island, but it was obstinately rejected by the British and the Japanese were finally compelled to shell the island.

Whatever misery may come to the innocent people of Hongkong, it must have been of little concern for the British. Let us hope that the peoples of the southern countries will realize the reckless attitude of the British. Such is the knighthood which the British have boasted so long.

EXPLOITATION SEEN OVER FOR HONGKONG

Century of Cruel and Avaricious Rule by British Smashed As Colony Meets Doom

Have hope! The British days of plunder are over and the Japanese will build up a new Hongkong where the Chinese can feel at home instead of being treated like the untouchables, as formerly, says Norito Hirao, special correspondent of the Asahi at Hongkong.

"The farthest British stepping stone in East Asia and to Japan, a wart on the face of Asia—Hongkong—has at last fallen before the blows of the Japanese forces. Thus has ended the 100 year history of depradation and plunder. A new day has dawned on Hongkong.

"The Chinese ruler of the time of the Opium War lamented deeply this pillaging of China by the British although the bald-headed somnambulist Chiang Kai-shek has become a tool of the British and the Americans and chained the 460,000,000 Chinese people to the American vehicle of greed and avarice. Faced with hunger and homeless, the Chinese masses are wandering, east, west, north and south —searching for the land of peace and hope.

"The British authorities in Hongkong claimed that they were the saviors of the Chinese masses, that they have come to deliver the Chinese people from pestilence, hunger and mundane worries. But in the pockets of these would-be saviors were daggers. When the Japanese armed forces took over Kowloon and, in the name of humanitarianism, demanded that the Governor-General of Hongkong hand over the city to the Japanese in order that the people on the island might be saved from needless bombardment, the Governor-General had the brazen temerity to refuse. Where was the British solicitude for the 1,000,000 people of Hongkong? Surely the Chinese masses must have awakened now to the fact that the British are rotten to the core.

"In 1842 when the British dismembered Hongkong from China, the population of that city was near 5,500 while the persons living on the junks totaled 2,000. In 1851, the population had risen to 36,500 out of which there were 1,520 foreigners. Ten years later, Hongkong was accommodating 119,321 inhabitants. Foreigners totaled 2,980. In 1891, there were 221,410 people (Europeans and Americans totaling 8,545 persons) and three years after the British had seized the northern sector of Kowloon in 1898, that is, 1901, the Chinese population soared to 283,905 inhabitants. A decade later, the number of people had increased to 450,000 while in 1921, the population was 625,000. The 1931 census showed that there were 850,000 people on the island.

"The Chinese people who had gathered here were merchants and money-changers. In the 10 years following 1931, the Chinese masses, along with the mounting anti-Japanese sentiment, moved toward the seaboard. Just before the Japanese launched their attack on Hongkong, the population of the city was 750,000—700,000 in Kowloon. 140,000 in the new district and 160,000 on the junks.

"This is an enormous expansion in population but the people were mainly refugees from Canton, Swatow, Macao, French Indo-China and from other areas where the Japanese army had advanced. These refugees totaled in all about 400,000. In other words, the Chinese inhabitants of Hongkong, minus these transients, aggregated 1,265,000, the British residents, excluding the British garrison, totaled 4,400; Indians other than the soldiers. 3,400. Other than these there were 3,000 Portuguese and 5,000 other people of diverse races. Among the 1,265,000 Chinese, the number of adults numbered 1,000,000 and children, 230,000 and aged, 30,000. About 95 per cent of the Chinese refugees are having a difficult time making both ends meet while the 30 per cent of this 95 per cent are faced with hunger and starvation.

"The British housed about 16,700 of the 500,000 Chinese refugees in eight large camps in the island. As these Chinese pushed into this island, the British were faced with the problem of food shortage and transportation congestion. But the British who are experts in dealing with such problems as these, immediately set up numerous regulations. Restrictions were imposed on the right to enter into the island, requirements were issued regarding food storage, etc., thus the Chinese were in effect told to get out. Chased out of their homes due to the activities of the Chungking regime and now by the British, they were a homeless race of people—like the Jews. However, with the capture of this city by the Japanese, the Chinese at last can feel that they are not unwanted."

Germans Repulse Leningrad Sorties

(Continued from Page 1)

the Cyrenaica coast, the communique said.

Enemy Thrusts Repelled

Domei

ROME, December 26.—Renewed British attacks in the Sollum and Bardia zones, in Libya, were repulsed yesterday by Italian troops, the High Command announced today.

Italian forces in western Cyrenaica, North Africa, yesterday continued orderly movements to new positions despite repeated British attacks, the communique said.

Benghazi, Libya, was said to have been occupied by Indian troops without fighting.

During a British air raid on Tripoli, Libya, Italian pursuit planes yesterday shot down one British machine, the communique said.

New Regulation for Family Gas Rationing Scheduled to Take Effect From January 1

The supply of gas for the average household will be made in accordance with the number of the household members for five months beginning January 1, next year, it was ordered to all gas supplying companies by the Commerce and Industry Ministry Friday.

The new regulation, it is reported, will be imposed on all inhabitants in Japan. The current gas consumption restriction, effective from October, this year, which is based on the past consumption records at individual households, will be discarded with the operation of the new ruling.

According to the proposed regulation, a household with a single member will have four calories (worth 80 sen) per month. The monthly supply will be increased to 10.5 calories (worth ¥2.10) when there are five members to a household. This amount of gas supply, as long as every household tries to limit the use to cooking only, will be enough, it is expected by the interested authorities.

Regarding those large consumers as restaurants and hospitals where the monthly consumption respectively reach more than 50 calories, the rationing will be based, as heretofore, on their past consumption records. The middle-sized consumers, who need gas for their daily occupation but whose consumption does not amount to 50 calories a month, will be so supplied that the rationing will be made according to their past record as far as the vocational use is concerned. Their use for their own cooking will be regulated in the same way as the average household.

When a household has a sudden occasion of needing extra gas consumption as baby birth and sick persons, it will be arranged so that they can apply for the extra rationing, with certificates to be given by midwives and medical practitioners.

Those who fail to limit their gas use to the permitted amount will have to cut down the following month. Failing to cut down they are liable to have their supply completely stopped.

Malay Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

When all of the Imperial raiders returned to their base, there were no planes without bullet marks, Domei reported Friday, adding an account of how Non-Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant Ohtake's plane, after giving fatal blows to enemy fighting planes, reached its base with one wing lost.

Sub-Lieutenant Ohtake, according to the report, received scores of machine-gun bullets on his plane soon after the bombing operation started but even after the plane lost one wing, it succeeded in downing two enemy planes. Then, although crippled, it safely pulled itself along over the high mountains along the Burma-Thailand border, by keeping an altitude of 2,000 meters. The Sub-Lieutenant, with his fellow crew members arrived at the base amid applause of all present.

The running quotation of the Sub-Lieutenant's words on his arrival at the undisclosed air base, as reported by Domei, reads:

"I found our plane suddenly made the target of concentrated enemy machine-gunning, soon after we dropped a few effective bombs. Our all-out struggle with the surrounding enemy planes ensued. I thought my ears would go deaf with the noise of bullets striking our machine. Soon the wing on one side of our plane was shot off, we directed our way back.

"We thought we would not be able to pull ourselves to safety on the strength of the one-sided wings. When we reached over the high mountains at the border regions, we unloaded our machine. Soon, one of the friendly fighting planes was sighted. It approached and guided our way back."

Vichy Isles Seizure Negates Assurance

(Continued from Page 1)

tawa that people there are convinced that the Canadian Premier Mackenzie King who is presently staying at Washington will join in the protest of the United States against this arbitrary step of Degaulle. By occupying these French colonies, he is probably trying to make up for his failure to bring the French possessions in the West Indies under his control. Months ago, Vichy received information stating that Degaulle was trying to get hold of some asylum outside of Europe, in case he and his friends had to leave London for military reasons. Since the murderous climate of the Congo was not to his liking, he was hoping to secure for himself some base in the Western Hemisphere.

The Government of the United States disapproved of the occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The State Department declared Thursday evening that the occupation was an arbitrary act and that the United States had not been consulted. The Government of the United States, it was added, had already asked the Canadian Government for its opinion on restoring the former status.

The New York Times is stating in this connection that from the point of view of propaganda the occupation of the French islands was rather a colorful affair, but that politically it was a big blunder, The United States Government had taken great pains to adhere to a certain political attitude toward the French possessions in the Western Hemisphere. This policy, the neutralization of Martinique for instance, was to reduce Franco-German co-operation to a minimum by not giving the Vichy Government any pretext for a closer understanding with Germany. The reaction of the State Department was therefore easily comprehensible, because the status quo which the United States had been trying to maintain was greatly endangered by such incidents.

Colony Occupied

(Continued from Page 1)

the streets."

Jail Experiences Told

The 23 Japanese women who were released from their imprisonment at two hotels in Hongkong, on the capitulation of the island to the Japanese forces, never felt such happiness as they did at their being informed of the unconditional surrender of the British garrison on the afternoon of December 25, Domei reports from Hongkong Friday.

These women captives, including seven children, were highly elated their freedom now secured by the Imperial forces when a Domei correspondent called on them at their hotels soon after the Hongkong surrender. Some of the women jointly revealed their experiences during their internment to the correspondent, roughly as follows:

"On the start of the British-Japanese hostilities on December 8, most of us, separated from our husbands and male family members were detained here. All through our internment, the interested police authorities here treated us rather kindly. They arranged that seven policewomen and 25 male officers would be responsible for our safety. These police brought us our meals.

"We thought we should be saved by the Imperial forces in two or three weeks. However, every day we passed seemed to drag slowly. When we heard that the Japanese forces occupied Kowloon on December 13, we all hoped that our day of release was near.

"On December 25, at 4:30 p.m., we were informed that a telephone message came from the central police saying that the British forces surrendered unconditionally. We now cannot tell how glad we were over the news. All of us cried aloud grasping one another's hands. Never did we feel the happiness of life to such an extent."

Military Scripts Popular

Backed by the Japanese overwhelming victories continuing in the Malaya districts, military scripts are gaining popularity among the inhabitants there, says a report reaching recently to a vernacular from an undisclosed base in Malaya, adding that the inhabitants are willingly exchanging the Japanese military scripts at par for the Straits-dollar notes circulated by the British Government. With the Malayan refugees returning to their homes, peace and order in the northern parts of Malaya are being restored with the cooperation of the Japanese and Indian soldiers who surrendered to the Imperial forces, adds the report.

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JAPANESE FORCES TAKE LUKIO ON TUNGTING LAKE

Chungking 22nd Group Army Reported Withdrawing From Their Positions

Domei

HANKOW, December 26.—After storming into Hwangshakai Wednesday night, a strong Japanese force operating in the Hunan sector at 1 p.m. today broke through Kwangwangkiao and now is carrying out further operations.

Another Japanese detachment yesterday evening completely occupied Lukio on the southern shore of Tungting Lake, while Japanese troops marching south of Anki pushed their way through Fengsin, the main stronghold of the Chungking 18th and 12th divisions and yesterday evening advanced 23 kilometers to the south.

Meantime, Japanese forces operating along the Siushui River yesterday completely encircled the main force of the newly organized Chungking 13th division in a mountain range east of Wuning. The ring is being tightened every moment.

Furthermore, Japanese troops operating in the sector north of Anlu yesterday evening captured Changkiatsi, 40 kilometers east of Anlu and now are continuing mopping-up operations. The Chungking 22nd group army is reported withdrawing from their strongly built positions.

Bill for Saving

With the object of further encouraging savings among the people, a plan is being mapped out by the Communications Ministry for instituting a savings system that may be called as a premium-bearing savings system. For that purpose the Communications Ministry is to introduce to the coming session of the Imperial Diet a revised bill governing savings. In addition to the above plan sales of savings postage stamps are being contemplated by the Ministry.

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
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NAGOYA, 7, Oike-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Tel. Naka (3) 5080.
KARUIZAWA, Beside the Post Office, Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

LOCAL ADVERTISING RATES:
Per inch: One insertion, ¥5.00; Three consecutive insertions. ¥12.00; six consecutive insertions, ¥20.00.
Notice of births, marriages and deaths ¥5.00 per insertion.
Rate card for advertising for long period will be sent on application.

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1 Sen Per Day

The annual donation to the State of ¥365,000,000 by the whole Japanese nation combined is not impossible on an easy plan, according to the town council of Sugamachi, Asakusa-ku, which organized recently the Society for the Service to the State through military fund donation, with a population of 1,500 of the town as members of the society. The Japanese nation number 100,000,000 can save ¥1,000,000 a day by putting aside one-sen per person every day, and the money thus saved will amount to ¥365,000,000 in a year, says the town council.

For Those Who Want to Know
Realities of East Asia

CONTEMPORARY
JAPAN
A Review of Far Eastern Affairs

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
DECEMBER NUMBER
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CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS
(October 21—November 20, 1941)
DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL:
Address by the Prime Minister at the Extraordinary Session of the Diet, November 17, 1941—Address by Foreign Minister Togo at the Extraordinary Session of the Diet, November 17, 1941

A Publication of
The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan
Osaka Building, Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo
Phone: Ginza (57) 5461
¥1 Per Copy

Now On Sale At:
Maruzen and Branches, Imperial Hotel, Kyobunkwan, Dai-Iti Hotel, Sanseido, Mitsukoshi, Yoshikawa and J. L. Thompson.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI